State Library

# THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXVIII. LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1868.

## WASHINGTON.

**The Radicals Enraged About the Removal of McDowell.**

**Nothing New Concerning the New York Nominee.**

**THE PRESIDENT VISITED**

**Tax Matters and Texas Matters.**

**A Very Gloomy Radical Caucus.**

**GRANT NO GO.**

**Sixty Treasury Clerks Receive their Walking Papers.**

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

MC DOWELL'S REMOVAL.

The removal of Gen. McDowell from command in Mississippi is the talk of the town to-night. The radicals are very bitter about it and talk about another impeachment. The Democratic delegates are of course decidedly pleased. Friends of the President think it will do him no harm at New York. In conversation with a high military official Mr. Johnson expressed himself very warmly about the late outrages of McDowell.

A PLEASANT VISIT.

Ex-Governors Akin and Perry, of South Carolina, called at the White House this afternoon, and had a long interview with the President. Both are warm personal friends of His Excellency. The latter was appointed provisional Governor by him in 1865. They are likely to be Johnson men at New York. They represent South Carolina as in a sad condition under Canby's rule.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Presidential speculation is unchanged. Delegates continue to arrive, but many have gone over to New York, which is fast throwing Washington in the shade. It is impossible to arrive at any satisfactory guess as to the situation. One thing only is clear. The Democracy are very compact, and, as far as has been revealed here, fully realize the importance of union. The expected split is all in the radical eye. I am inclined to think Pendleton has lost a little ground, owing to his excessive prominence. But no one can be said to be ahead, and I continue to think that new combinations will develop a good deal of Andy Johnson strength. Hancock, who has most personal friends next to Pendleton, magnetizes every one he meets. He is modest and retiring, however, and personally known to few. The Frank Blair sensation does not improve.

OUR TAXES.

[illegible]nate Finance Committee expect [illegible] sort of hotch-potch of a tax [illegible]row. It will not be satisfac[illegible] Manson- [illegible]onstrances are coming in from [illegible] Nebraska and Colorado. A majority favored the nomination of Hancock, but some Western delegates supported General Blair.

The Indiana delegation have received a letter from Senator Hendricks absolutely declining to be a candidate. After its receipt, a meeting was held at which the delegation resolved to support Pendleton as long as Ohio does. There seems to be a great change in the sentiments of the Southern delegates in regard to Chase. Many say they supposed his nomination to be a foregone conclusion, and are astonished at the small support he received from the Eastern and Western delegates. Pendleton is now the favorite.

It is rumored there is a combination between Pennsylvania, New York, New England, and New Jersey, to kill off Pendleton. He has however many friends among the delegates from these States.

Reuben Fenton is mentioned in connection with the Vice-Presidency.

Hon. W. W. Eaton, of Hartford, will probably be temporary chairman of the convention.

Judge Thurman, of Ohio, accompanied by large numbers of Pendletonians, arrived to-night.

Hon. A. W. Richardson, of Illinois, is mentioned as possible chairman.

Appearances to-night are much in favor of Pendleton.

An immense mass meeting of Republicans was held to-night at Cooper Institute. Speeches were made by Senator Wilson and Gen. Van Wyck. Gen. Logan was not present, owing to the death of his brother.

## OHIO.

**Suicide—State Teachers' Association—Flax Mill Burned—Renomination of Gen. Geo. W. Morgan for Congress—Gen. Grant Swinging Round the Circle—Public Library in Cincinnati—A Chapter of Accidents.**

CINCINNATI, July 1.

John Vetter, a stone-mason, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the breast with a pistol.

The Ohio State Teachers' Association met in convention at Dayton, yesterday. There were about five hundred teachers from different parts of the State in attendance.

The flax mill of Leville, Stauff & Co., at Columbia City, Indiana, was entirely consumed by fire yesterday. Loss $35,000; no insurance.

The Thirteenth District Democratic Convention held at Newark, Ohio, yesterday, nominated Gen. Geo. W. Morgan for Congress.

COLUMBUS, O., July 1.

General Grant passed through here to-day, en route West. He was enthusiastically received at the depot.

CINCINNATI, July 1.

HON. H. J. Jewett was yesterday appointed President of the L. M. R. R. Co., Mr. E. Woodward having resigned.

The City Council of this city have authorized the School Board to issue $100,000 in bonds for the erection of a public library building.

A German named Schloiman was smothered in a privy vault last night from the effects of foul gas.

A man named Boyd, employe of the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad, was killed by lightning at Zaleska to-day.

A young man named Darling fell 40 feet from an abutment of the locks near Frankfort, Ky., this morning, crushing in his skull and killing him instantly.

TOLEDO, July 1.

The semi-annual convention of the Ohio posts of the Grand Army of the Republic assembled here this morning. The delegates present are mostly from the central and southern portions of the State. After organizing, the convention adjourned until to-morrow, and left on a pleasure excursion to Put-in Bay.

CLEVELAND, July 1.

The nominating convention of the Eighteenth Congressional District this afternoon nominated Mr. W. Hason, of Summit county. There has been an exciting contest, the Democratic candidates having been R. C. Parsons, Marshal of the U. S. Court for the District of Columbia, and James Mason, a lawyer of this city.

## NEW YORK.

**Arrival of Delegates—New York to Vote for Seymour—Kentucky Delegation for Pendleton—Tammany Hall Completed—More Reports About the General Amnesty—Murder—Jerome Park Races—Seymour not a Candidate.**

NEW YORK, July 1.

The delegates to the Democratic National Convention are still arriving. The Pendleton escort is expected this afternoon.

Indications to-day seem to point to Chase or Hendricks.

The New York delegation held a meeting at the St. Nicholas at noon, and informally resolved to support Seymour for President. It seems certain, however, that Seymour's name will not be pressed, as he personally does not desire the nomination.

August Belmont was elected delegate in place of Charles F. Law, resigned.

The Kentucky delegation met to hold an informal meeting at the New York Hotel, and resolved to support Pendleton. A large majority of the delegates have not yet arrived.

Tammany Hall presents a fine appearance, the seats are all arranged, and the final touches are being put to the affair to-day. Shields of all the States are in position. The galleries are festooned with American flags, &c.

The delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention meet to-night to organize a grand procession on the 4th.

Reports continue to reach here, by Southern delegates, that the President is about to issue a general amnesty.

Peter Tracy, keeper of a saloon in the Bowery, was shot dead yesterday, by Emil Zensman.

At the Jerome Park races to-day the two-year old stakes were won by Cameron's Old Calabre, beating three others. Distance, five furlongs. Time, 1:4½.

The $1,000 premium, for all ages, two-mile heats, was won by Pennock's James A. Connolly, beating A. B. Connolly and Fleetwing. Time, 3:45¼, 3:45¾.

The Weller cup, one-mile heat, was won by Cameron's Rraque, beating Free Lance, Arlington Rocks, and Rebel. Time, 1:56¼.

The selling stakes, 1¾ miles heat, were won by Redwing, beating Jubal. Time, 1:3.

The Ohio delegation to the Democratic Convention met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day, 35 of the 42 delegates present. The utmost harmony characterized their proceedings. Col. McCook was elected permanent Chairman, and Morris Phister, of Cleveland, Secretary. It was decided to hold daily meetings until the assemblage of the Convention. Committee men will be selected to-morrow.

The meeting of the Kentucky delegation was postponed until 10 o'clock, owing to the non-arrival of a large portion of the delegation.

Samuel T. Tilden was to-day chosen Chairman of the New York delegation.

It is understood that Mr. Seymour stated to-day some members of the delegation that he had pledged his honor not to be a candidate, and under no consideration would he accept the nomination.

The remains of Lieutenant McKenzie, who was killed at the fight on the Island of Formosa, are to be removed to Chicago for interment.

The shooting commenced at Jones's woods this morning, and continued all day. Senator Wilson was among the visitors, who numbered 8,000 or 10,000.

This evening there was a concert by the Colonia Society.

The steamer Moscow, which sailed to-day, took thirty tons of railroad iron the first shipment of kind by steam.

The Indiana delegation had a meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day, and resolved to sustain Pendleton as long as Ohio does.

An official order from August Belmont says that tickets of admission to the Convention will be changed every day.

A few Southern delegates have expressed themselves in favor of Chase.

The second Democratic night had a small meeting to-night at Masonic Hall. Theodore E. Tomlinson was the speaker.

Among the arrivals of delegates to the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention are Generals James McQuade, J. Kirby Smith, Gordon Granger, J. B. Steedman, John Love, Hugh Cameron, E. W. Morgan, E. W. Brown, and John A. McClernand.

The name of Senator Hendricks continues extremely prominent in connection with the Presidency. That of Governor English, of Connecticut, is much talked of. The soldiers and spilors will nominate Hancock, but they will probably be well satisfied if he is named for the Vice Presidency by the Democrats.

NEW YORK, July 1—Midnight.

Delegates to the National Convention continue to arrive, including many from the West.

A meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention was held to-night at the Moffat Mansion. Generals Slocum and Steadman were present. A majority favored the nomination of Hancock, but some Western delegates supported General Blair.

The Indiana delegation have received a letter from Senator Hendricks absolutely declining to be a candidate. After its receipt, a meeting was held at which the delegation resolved to support Pendleton as long as Ohio does. There seems to be a great change in the sentiments of the Southern delegates in regard to Chase. Many say they supposed his nomination to be a foregone conclusion, and are astonished at the small support he received from the Eastern and Western delegates. Pendleton is now the favorite.

REJECTED.

The Senate this afternoon rejected the nomination of Andrew J. Moulder for Surveyor General of California. He is a decided conservative, and a partner of J. W. Simonton, agent of the New York Associated Press.

NOT TO BE CONFIRMED.

The Senate Revenue Committee will report against the confirmation of Collector Smythe.

ADJOURNMENT.

There is no conclusion yet arrived at about adjournment. The radicals do not agree among themselves. A very large party, including old Thad Stevens, favors sitting out the summer. If Johnson should be nominated at New York, they will do so. They are more afraid of him than any one else.

EXEUNT.

Sixty clerks, male and female, were discharged from the Treasury Department to-day. No more work. No more greenbacks. The exodus creates great consternation among the bread-and-butter people.

VERY DOLEFUL.

The radical caucus to-day was not cheerful. The radicals say that Grant is a poor stick and it is impossible to devise measures to make him go. The business of the caucus was chiefly technical.

## TENNESSEE.

**Cotton Crop Reports Less Favorable—Merchants' National Bank to Resume Business—Avalanche Contempt Case Finally Settled—Judge Hunter's Orders Declared Null and Void—Excitement in Nashville over the State Bonds—Action of the Legislature Talked of—Radical Nominations—Decision in the Medical College Case.**

MEMPHIS, July 1.

Reports of the cotton crops in Arkansas are less favorable, in consequence of the late cool weather.

The stockholders in the Merchants' National Bank have made arrangements for continuing operations. The bank records show less than $10,000 due depositors. A committee has gone to Washington to consult with the Comptroller of Currency in regard to allowing the bank to continue.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has at length given a formal decision in the Avalanche contempt case, declaring Judge Hunter's orders in the case null and void.

NASHVILLE, July 1.

The excitement about the Tennessee bonds continues unabated. The State Comptroller and banks refuse to cash the coupons. A call of the Legislature to repudiate the bonds and create a school fund of the railroad debt is talked of.

W. B. Stokes has been renominated for Congress by the district convention, and W. W. Woodcock elector for the district.

The Chancery Court of Davidson county has rendered a decision in the medical college case in favor of the plaintiffs. Dr. Jennings and others were removed, and the professors and others substituted.

## CONGRESS.

**Concerning the Electoral Vote of the Unreconstructed.**

**Another Carpet-Bagger Gets a State-room in the House.**

**Official Outrages Legalized.**

**The House Wants to Know About the Nation's Wards in Kentucky and Tennessee.**

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

SENATE.

ELECTORAL VOTE OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

After some unimportant business Mr. Edmunds called up the joint resolution reported from the Judiciary Committee, as follows:

*Resolved, &c.*, That the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, respectively, shall not be entitled to representation in the electoral college for the choice of President or Vice-President of the United States, and no electoral votes shall be received or counted from any such States unless at the time prescribed by law for the choice of electors the people of such States, pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf, shall, since the 4th of March, 1865, have adopted a constitution of State government under which a State government shall have been organized and shall be in operation, and unless such election of electors shall have been held under the authority of such constitution and government, and such State shall also have become entitled to representation in Congress pursuant to the act of Congress in that behalf.

Mr. Trumbull regarded it as of much importance that Congress take some action on the subject of the votes of the late rebel States. If a count in the Electoral College should be made excluding these States, the party against whom the count would operate would be very apt to claim that unfairness had been exercised, and from that cause, if any, it was possible another rebellion might result. Mr. Trumbull continued his argument at length, basing his opposition principally on the fact that the resolution would include Arkansas and Florida in its operation, these States having the same rights as Illinois or Vermont, and contending also that the clause which prescribes that the election of electors shall be held under the authority of the State constitutions was improper and absurd, since by the Constitution of the United States the manner of choosing was to be regulated simply by the laws of the respective States. In conclusion he offered an amendment to strike out from the resolution the words "Arkansas and Florida."

Mr. Davis rose to speak, but the morning hour having expired, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, called for the order of the day—the civil appropriation bill.

Mr. Edmunds moved to lay it aside for the purpose of continuing the bill. Rejected by 19 to 20.

A night session was ordered for the consideration of private bills.

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The civil appropriation bill was taken up, and the question was on Mr. Sherman's amendment to place the funding bill as a rider upon the appropriation bill.

Mr. Sherman withdrew his amendment at the request of Senators with the understanding that it would be taken up as a separate bill. Hegave notice to that effect.

Several amendments were offered and adopted, including the one appropriating $48,000 for surveying the boundary between Nebraska and Colorado.

The appropriation for surveying the public lands in Nevada increased to $50,000.

An appropriation of $20,000 made for a similar purpose for Florida.

On motion of Mr. Cragin, $60,000 additional was appropriated for the balance of the expenses of the impeachment trial.

On motion, an amendment was adopted repealing all laws regulating the price of labor in the Government printing office, and allowing the superintendent to make contracts.

Mr. Anthony stated that employes there were now paid thirty-three per cent. more than the same class of labor in other cities.

Mr. Patterson, of New Hampshire, offered an amendment, directing the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of carrying out the Ashburton treaty, to pay the State of Maine $1 25 per acre for 21,122 acres of land, and the State of Massachusetts $1 25 per acre for 2,165 acres of land, provided those States agree that all claims by settlers shall have been quieted by release of title.

After considerable discussion and pending a motion for executive session, Mr. Conkling introduced a bill relative to finding indictments in courts of the United States within rebel States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

After a short executive session the Senate took recess.

EVENING SESSION.—Several unimportant bills, mainly of a private character, passed, including one for the relief of the widow and children of Gen. Mulligan.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

FUNDING BILL.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a funding bill, providing for the consolidation of all bonds (indebtedness of United States) into 5 per cent. 10-years bonds, and 4½ per cent. 30-years bonds, and 4 per cent. interminable annuities. The holders of outstanding bonds to have choice of these forms of security.

Mr. Pomeroy objected.

ANOTHER CARPET-BAGGER.

Mr. Schofield from the Committee on Elections, reported that Charles M. Hamilton, of Florida, was entitled to a seat. Agreed to, and Mr. Hamilton was sworn in.

OFFICIAL OUTRAGES LEGALIZED.

The bill reported in the morning hour yesterday by Mr. Boutwell, from the Judiciary Committee, regulating judicial proceeding in certain cases, for the protection of officers and agents of the Government, and for the better defence of the Treasury against unlawful claims, passed.

Several private bills passed.

RUSSIAN TREATY.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, gave notice that he would move, to-morrow, to postpone the bill making an appropriation for the Russian treaty, and take up the deficiency bill.

Mr. Banks proposed that a vote be taken on Thursday of next week, and that, in the meantime, the debate may be considered as not closed.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Mr. Arnell offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for a report relative to the affairs of the freedmen in Kentucky and Tennessee. Adopted.

ALASKA.

At half-past one the House went into the Committee on the Whole, Mr. Garfield in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill appropriating $72,000 in coin for carrying into effect the treaty for the acquisition of Russian America.

Mr. Washburne, of Wis., addressed the House in opposition to the bill for two hours.

Mr. Eliot moved an amendment to the bill by inserting the provision that no purchase in behalf of the United States of foreign territory shall be hereafter made until after provision by law for its payment, and declaring that the treaty-making power does not include any power to complete the purchase of territory before the necessary appropriation is made therefor by act of Congress.

Mr. Mungen said that he was authorized to make a proposition on the part of a company of gentlemen to pay within twenty days into the treasury of the United States ten millions of dollars in gold, they taking the fee simple of the territory of Alaska, and leaving the eminent domain in the Government of the United States. Mr. Mungen made a few remarks to the effect that the power to make treaties was in the President and the Senate.

Mr. Price spoke in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Donnelly sustained the appropriation while contending that the House had full power to make or refuse it.

Mr. Shellabarger argued against and Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania in favor of the bill.

The Committee rose and a recess was taken.

EVENING SESSION.—Mr. Moorhead, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the tariff bill and asked that it be printed and made the special order for Friday.

Mr. Marshall objected to its being made a special order.

The bill was ordered to be printed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Alaska bill.

Messrs. Maynard and Myers advocated the bill.

Messrs. Ferris and Peters opposed the bill.

Mr. Mullins made an argument showing he occupied a conservative position on the question.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

## WASHINGTON.

**Seward Negotiating for More Territory—Opposition to Raising Troops for the Pope—Provisions of the new Tariff Bill—Gen. McDowell Removed from the Command of the Fourth District.**

NEW YORK, July 1.

MORE TERRITORY.

The Sun's Washington dispatch says Secretary Seward has nearly completed negotiations for the purchase of Greenland and Iceland from the Danish Government. It is said he is to give $5,500,000 in gold for them, and that he has already promises of sufficient support in the Senate to secure the ratification of the measure. Mr. Seward is now having printed, at the Government printing-office, a voluminous account of these countries, their population, great resources, climate, and history, which he will send into the Senate with a copy of his new treaty.

HELP FOR THE POPE.

The four Catholic Archbishops of the United States print a protest against raising a battalion for the Pope, and urging contributions of money instead.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

GEN. GILLETT.

Gen. Gillett is ordered to California to take the position vacated by Gen. McDowell.

TARIFF.

The following bill was reported to day by Mr. Moorhead, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to increase the revenue from duties on imports, and tend to equalize exports and imports:

*Be it enacted, &c.*, That from and after the passage of this act, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the articles herein enumerated, imported from foreign countries, the following specified duties and rates of duty: On all copper imported in the form of ore, three cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein; on all regulus of copper and on all black or coarse copper, four cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein; on all old copper fit only for manufacture four cents per pound; on all copper in plates, bars, ingots, pigs, and in other forms not manufactured or herein enumerated, 5 cents per pound, on copper, in plates, sheets, rods, pipes, and copper bottoms, and all manufactures of copper, or of which copper shall be a component material of chief value, not herein provided for, 45 per centum ad valorem; on all nickel ore, 40 cents per pound; on nickel marle, or speiss, 30 cents per pound; on manufactures of nickel, 50 per centum ad valorem; on albata, or white metal, Argentine, German silver, and the like mixed metals and the manufactures thereof, 50 per centum ad valorem; on lead, zinc, spelter, or tentanan, in blocks or pigs, and on oxide of zinc, 2½ cents per pound; on lead and zinc in sheets three and a half cents per pound in addition to the rates now charged and collected; on all descriptions and qualities of steel there shall be charged and collected one and a half cents per pound, and on steel scraps one cent per pound; on barriage, car, locomotive, and other springs made of steel, eight cents per pound; on iron or steel, wire rope, made of wire over No. 16, wire gauge in size, six cents per pound; made of wire less in size than No. 16, and not more than 25, nine cents per pound; made of wire less in size than No. 25 wire guage, eight cents per pound; provided that iron wire rope galvanized shall pay one fourth of a cent per pound in addition to the foregoing rates, and provided that all iron wire covered with silk, cotton, or other material shall pay five cents per pound in addition to the rates of duty herein imposed on iron wire not covered; on iron wire clothe two cents per square foot, and in addition thereto thirty-five per centum ad valorem; when flinted four cents per square foot, and in addition thereto thirty-five per centum ad valorem; on all iron rolled, hammered, or made into shape for tires, U, T, or H known as angle iron, or for barrel or balling hoops, partly or wholly manufactured, or any form or shape of iron not provided for in the present tariff, excepting round, square, and flat iron, and all descriptions of plate, sheet, polished, and galvanized iron, a specific duty of 2½ cents per pound in lieu of the duties now imposed, and on all descriptions of iron thinner than No. 5 guage, and on all rounds and squares less than 1-16 of an inch round or square, and on all descriptions of sheet or plate iron thinner than No. 10, wire guage, ¾ of a cent per pound in addition to the present duties; on galvanized and polished sheet-iron of all descriptions 3¾ cents per pound in lieu of the duties now imposed; on all machinery not herein otherwise provided for, composed in part of iron or steel, or any other metal or materials, complete or in parts, 55 per centum ad valorem; on wrought iron nuts, bolts, or rivets, other than screw bolts, not exceeding four inches in length, wholly or partially finished, of all description, 2½ cents per pound; on sal-soda, 2 cents per pound; on chromate and bichromate of potassi, 4½ cents per pound; on glassware, plain, moulded and pressed, not cut, engraved or pressed, 50 per centum ad valorem; on all unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass, no exceeding 10 by 15, inches square, 2½c per pound; above that and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 2½c per pound, above that and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 4c per pound; all above that 4½c per pound; on salt in bulk, and on all rock salt or mineral salt, 24c per 100 pounds; on salt in bags or sacks, 30c per 100 pounds, but no return of duties will be made on account of damage to sacks containing salt; on uncleaned rice, 1½c per pound, and for poddy ¾ of a cent per pound; on all lumber not otherwise herein provided for, squared or sided, 1 cent per cubic foot; on sawed boards, plank, deals, and other lumber of hemlock, white wood, and bass wood $1 per thousand feet, board measure; on spruce $1 05 per thousand feet; on all other varieties of sawed lumber $2 per thousand feet, board measure; provided that when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates provided there shall be levied for each side planed, or finished $1 per thousand feet, or if planed on one side and tongued and grooved $2 per thousand feet; if planed on two sides tongued and grooved $2 50 per thousand; on hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, shoe blocks, car-blocks, gun blocks, spoke blocks, and all like blocks for shaping rough hewn or sawn, 25 per cent. ad valorem; on corkwood 10 per cent. ad valorem; on dried currants 3c per pound; on pickets and palings $1 50 per thousand feet, board measure; on laths 25c per thousand; on pine and cedar shingles 50c per thousand; on spruce shingles 30c per thousand; on pine clapboards $2 50 per thousand; on spruce clapboards $1 50 per thousand; on wines of all kinds, except ginger, imported in cask or bottles, containing not more than twenty per cent. of alcohol, 50 cents per gallon; containing more than 20 per cent. of alcohol, $1 per gallon; on champagne and sparkling wines imported in cases of less than one dozen bottles, each bottle containing not more than one quart, not more than one pint, per dozen bottles, $2 or $3 per dozen bottles containing not more than one pint; on brandies imported in cases of not less than one dozen bottles containing not more than one quart each, per dozen, $10, and on all bottles a separate duty of 3 cents each shall be paid, whether containing wines, brandies, or other spirituous liquors. Brandies may be imported in casks of any capacity containing not less than [illegible] gallons, small brown or bleached linens, linen yard goods, and jute yard goods of every description and by whatever name designated, 4 per cent. *ad valorem*; on cotton, unmanufactured, 2 cents per pound; on cotton, linen, or flax warp, webbings, tape, galloons, bindings, gimps, trimmings, and braid not exceeding 1 inch in width, 60 cents per pound; exceeding one inch in width, 5 cents per pound; on hair cloths of the description known as hair sealing, 45 cents per square yard; on hair cloth known as cranolen cloth, or by any other name, 40 per cent. ad valorem; on all books printed and manufactured prior to the year 1850, 50 cents per pound, provided no more than five copies of any book shall be imported in any one invoice; on all bibles and testaments, the value of which is less than 50 cents each, 10 cents per pound; on all books in the English language, bound, stitched, or in sheets, printed since the year 1849, of which editions are printed in the United States, and all printed matter not otherwise provided for, 25 cents per pound; on magazines, periodicals, illustrated newspapers, and newspapers, except as lawfully transmitted by mail, — cents per pound; on fabrics of India-rubber and other materials combined, 3 inches wide or over, 6 cents per lineal yard, and, in addition thereto, 45 per cent. ad valorem; less than ¾ of an inch wide, 1 cent per yard, and 50 per cent. ad valorem; more than ¾ and less than 1½ inches wide, 1 cent per yard, and 50 per cent. ad valorem; on braces and suspenders made of India rubber and other materials, $1 per dozen, and, in addition thereto, 50 per cent. advalorem; on felt druggets, belts, carpets and carpeting, printed, colored or otherwise, 25 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Sec. 2. That the provision of the joint resolution offered March 26, 1857, respecting the importation of agricultural machinery free of duty, be, and the same are hereby extended, and shall continue in force and effect for the further period of one year from the 30th of June, 1868.

Sec. 3. That from and after the passage of this act the importations of the articles hereinafter mentioned and embraced in this section shall be exempt from duty; that is to say, berries and nuts used in dyeing, or in composing dyes, not herein provided for; but no such articles shall be classed as such that have undergone any manufacture: Bark Peruvian, Lima, Calsayia and all Cinchon barks; bleaching powders or chloride of lime; books in foreign or dead languages, and scientific treaties of which no editions are published in the United States; Prioletes' eggs; fashion plates, engraved on steel or on wood, plain or colored; firewood, guano, goat skins, raw gutta percha from bottom; bark cuttings, sheepy a tails, and such like articles used as glue stock; India rubber, crude India rubber, milk of crude India rubber, stylac logs, and unmanufactured lumber, manures, masts and spars, undressed, nitre of soda, cubic nitre, oil of cocoanut, palmetto oil, paper, waste, or waste material of any kind, intended only for the manufacture of paper, potash, crude, native, muriate of potassa, pearlash, crude, sulphur, crude, timber, round, and not advanced by manufacturing, timber for ship building, wood ashes, lye of wood ashes.

REMOVAL OF M'DOWELL.

The following order has just been promulgated from the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 30, 1868.

*General Order No. 33.*

By direction of the President of the United States, the following orders are made:

First—Brevet Major General Irwin McDowell is relieved from command of the Fourth Military District and assigned to duty in the Military Division of the Atlantic.

Second—Brevet Major General Alvan C. Gillem is assigned to the command of the Fourth Military District, and will assume command without delay.

By order of Gen. GRANT.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

The Fourth Military District comprises the States of Mississippi and Arkansas.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: David M. Fleming, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Fourth District of Ohio; Wm. Savidge, Postmaster, Pottstown, Pa.; Chambers C. Davis, melter and refiner, branch mint at Denver, Colorado; Edward C. Darlington, Collector of Customs, Yorktown, Va.; John T. Robertson, of Tennessee, Consul to St. Thomas; Harrison Theobus, Postmaster, Old Point Comfort; Thomas William Ward, Collector of Customs, District of Corpus Christi, Texas; Benjamin C. Nixon, Postmaster, Jeffersonville, Indiana; Hiram Calkins, of Wisconsin, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Stevens Point, Wisconsin; John Burke, of Louisiana, receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at New Orleans; Wm. Murphy, Collector Internal Revenue, Sixth District of Kentucky; John H. Miller, Associate Justice Supreme Court, of Idaho; Constant K. Hall, Collector of customs, district of Texas.

REJECTIONS.

Senate rejected the following: John Hubbell, of Ohio, Minister to Ecuador; George Hubbard, Collector Customs at Stonington, Connecticut; Andrew J. Moulder, of California, Surveyor General of that State; Harvey Beckwith, Superintendent branch mint, San Francisco.

The Committee of Ways and Means have agreed to report the bill, in obedience to the resolution adopted by the House on Monday, to tax the interest of the United States 10 per cent. The report will be made to-morrow.

## NEW ENGLAND.

**The Fastest Ten-mile Trot on Record—The Escort to the Remains of Admiral Bell and Others—Arrest for Counterfeiting.**

BOSTON, June 30.

The celebrated long-winded gelding, John Stewart, performed the fastest ten miles that has ever been done, this afternoon, at Riverside Park, having trotted ten miles in twenty-eight minutes two and a half seconds—the best previous time being twenty eight minutes eight and a half seconds. The wager pending was $150 against $1,000, on time, the horse having to beat the best ten miles ever made, and he made it handsomely.

The remains of Admiral Bell and Lieutenant-Commanders McKenzie and Read were conveyed from the navy-yard to the Providence depot this evening, and placed on the train for New York. The funeral cortege was imposing, and consisted of United States marines and seamen. Minute guns were fired during their progress through the city.

BOSTON, July 1.

Chas. L. Robinson, who has an independent show in company with Van Amburgh's menagerie, has been arrested for passing a large amount of counterfeit twenty-five-cent fractional currency in New England villages.

ROCKLAND, ME., July 1.

A small dwelling-house was burned here this morning, and Miss Eliza Ingraham, an elderly woman the only occupant, was suffocated.

RUTLAND, VT., July 1.

A destructive fire this morning burned all the buildings from Compton's block, in Merchant's row, and the *Herald* building, on Center street. Loss, $75,000; insurances, $50,000.

The principal losers were Landon & Bates, $20,000; L. M. & C. Bates, $15,000; Daniel Verder, $12,000; G. M. Baker, $7,000; Miss M. S. Smith, $7,000; Hilliard & Oakes, $[illegible]

[illegible] July 1.

[illegible] Vermont [illegible] represented: For State [illegible] the present incumbents were renominated by acclamation—Jno. B. Page, Governor; Stephen Thomas, Lieutenant-Governor; Jno. A. Page, Treasurer; G. G. Grandy, of Argyrene, and Horace Fairbanks, of St. Johnsburg, for electors at large.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

**The Pendleton Escort at Pittsburg—Their Reception and Departure—Fire.**

PITTSBURG, July 1—M.

The Pendleton escort, three hundred strong, arrived here this morning. They were met at the depot by a number of Democratic clubs, headed by a brass band and an escort of fifty, the mayor and police, passing through a number of the principal streets, and serenading the office of the daily Post. At the U. S. Hotel a lunch was partaken of, and then up by a number of prominent Democrats. The trip so far has been most pleasant, and the railroad arrangements perfect. The escort left for Harrisburg at [illegible] o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.

The printing ink works of Charles Robinson, on the Gray's Ferry road, were burned this morning. Loss, $6,000; insurance, [illegible]

## THE SOUTH.

**The Situation at New Orleans—The "Loyal" Legislature Calls on the Military to Protect It—The Test Oath Discontinued.**

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.

This morning, before the hour for the assembling of the Legislature, a section of artillery and a squadron of cavalry, prepared for service, occupied Lafayette Square. Two companies of the First Infantry, commanded by Captain Velle, occupied the sidewalk fronting the Mechanics' Institute, and large bodies of police were on duty in and around the building. No one was allowed to approach who could not give a good account of his business. Appearances indicated that trouble was expected. Col. Gentry and Gen. Neil, of Gen. Buchanan's staff, were also present.

The Senate was called to order at a quarter-past twelve. But few Democrats were present. The roll only of the members who took the test oath, including Campbell, who was seated yesterday, was called after the minutes were read. The committee to which General Buchanan's order was referred yesterday, reported. They were of the opinion that the action of the President in requiring members to take the test oath should be fully sustained. A due respect, however, to the wishes of the General commanding the armies of the United States induces the committee to recommend a discontinuance of the test oath, and hereafter members will be allowed to qualify in accordance with the constitution of the State.

A motion to strike out the first paragraph created considerable discussion, but was finally tabled. The report was adopted as it came from the Committee.

A motion was made that the roll furnished by the commanding General be called, so that all members desiring it could be sworn in under the Constitution. In calling the roll, the name of Sambola, who was ousted yesterday by the Election Committee, was omitted, though he presented himself to be sworn in.

Fifteen Democratic Senators took the constitutional oath.

Several motions were offered, when Mr. Lynch called attention to article 150 of the constitution, which states no action of any kind can be taken by the legislature until action upon the 14th amendment was taken.

The Committee on Elections were discharged, that a new one might be appointed, in which the Democratic side would be represented.

Mr. Sambola will probably take his seat to-morrow, and the contests for seats proceed regularly.

The House proceedings were of a similar nature, but showed more opposition to dispensing with the test oath. Only the names of those who had previously taken the test oath were called on assembling. Subsequently, when the roll was called of those elected who had qualified, and three elected who had not qualified, but were qualified under the Constitution, but more will probably do so to-morrow.

The House permanently organized by the election of Charles W. Lowell (white) as Speaker, and adopted a joint resolution ratifying the fourteenth amendment by a vote of 57 to 30.

A resolution offered by Mr. Pope W. Noble, one of the three Democrats who qualified, that the roll of members as returned by Gen. Buchanan be called and the members qualified, whether seats are contested or not, was tabled.

It was resolved by the House that those not disqualified by the 14th amendment, or article 99 of the constitution, or whose seats are not contested be allowed to take their seats.

It is stated authoritatively that application for the presence of the military was made by two Democratic Senators elect.

TALLAHASSEE, July 1.

Governor Reed received the surrender of the State government today from Governor Walker, in compliance with an order from General Meade. According to order No. 92, from Atlanta, dated yesterday, the military ceases in this State, and commanders of sub-districts are ordered to abstain from interference with the civil law upon any pretext whatever.

As no appointments have been made for State and county officers, the old ones will hold over till appointments are made by Governor Reed and confirmed by the Legislature, which meets on the 7th inst.

JACKSON, July 1.

Forty-seven of the sixty-one counties return a majority against the Constitution of 13,695. Four of the remaining counties will return a majority for the Constitution. No case of violence is yet reported from any portion of the State during the progress of the election. This county registered a black majority of 1,700, and gave but 229 radical majority. Lowdres county, with a registered black majority of 3,000, returns but 1,200 radical majority.

## FOREIGN.

**New Steamships—Opening of the Case of the United States vs. Armand, Builder of Confederate Ironclads—French Budget—Treaty with Bavaria—Banquet to Cyrus W. Field.**

[DISPATCHES BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.]

**Steamships.**

BREMEN, July 1.

The North German Steamship Co., are about to build two additional steamers for the Bremen & Baltimore line, with the intention of making trips fortnightly.

**Confederate Ironclads.**

PARIS, July 1.

The case of the United States vs. Armands, builders of Confederate ironclads, came before court to-day. M. Bercier, as counsel for the United States, opened the case. He charged Messrs. Armand with having violated the amnesty pledges and acting in bad faith to all parties, and said that by their conduct they had exposed France at a critical moment to risk a war with the United States. He recited the facts of the case and showed that the allegations that efforts had been made to sell the vessels built for the Confederate Government to other powers were false.

He demanded that all contractors, builders, and others concerned in this business, should be compelled to refund the money stolen from private pockets. The Advocate-General will reply on the 8th inst.

**The Budget.**

In the Corps Legislatif to-day the debate on the Budget was continued. M. Thiers made a speech, in which he deplored the military preparations still going on, and feared the outbreak of war and national bankruptcy.

**Naturalization Treaty.**

BERLIN, July 1.

Some Americans in Wurzburg, Bavaria, have protested against the 49th article of the naturalization treaty with the United States just ratified by Bavaria. They say the construction given to the article by the ministry of Bavaria is not sustained by the text of the treaty.

**Cyrus W. Field.**

LONDON, July 1.

A grand banquet was given at the Willis Rooms this evening to Cyrus W. Field as an acknowledgment of the eminent service he has rendered to the New and Old World by his devotion to the Atlantic telegraph through circumstances of protracted difficulty. The Duke of Argyle was chairman. Over three hundred gentlemen were present, among whom were Earl Russell, Sir John Packington, Sir Stanford Northcote, and many other distinguished guests.

## MICHIGAN.

**Meeting of the Republican State Convention—A Set of "Loyal" Resolutions Adopted.**

DETROIT, July 1.

The Republican State Convention met in this city to-day. Hon. H. P. Baldwin of Detroit, was nominated for Governor, Morgan Bates of Traverse City, for Lieut. Governor, and

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our State courts have nothing to
to subside. And they accordingly
subsided.

This is our answer. We make it, as we are sure that our correspondent will receive it, with a sense of shame and humiliation. But there is left one consolation for us all. The party that has inflicted this outrageous indignity upon Kentucky is now arraigned at the bar of the people, and we can all assist in pleading for the conviction of the culprit. Let us do it. We in our sphere will do it; and our correspondent, who is a stanch and able Democrat as well as a true Kentuckian, will do it, we know, in his. May Heaven bless our efforts, and, through them, the loving mother of us all.

### A Radical Estimate of the Irish—What we are Coming To.

In the course of the State canvass in Ohio last fall, Old Ben Wade, enforcing his appeals in behalf of negro suffrage there, declared that the Ohio negroes were better qualified for citizenship than the Ohio Irish. These are not his words, but this is the effect of his words.

We thought that this was going far; but the Cincinnati *Chronicle*, a radical journal whose ability and zeal we have heretofore mentioned in our columns, goes farther. It declares that the negro everywhere is better qualified for citizenship than the Irishman anywhere, and, in addition to this, that an ignorant negro is better qualified than an educated Irishman. Here are its words:

This is trying Ireland by the Irish rule. Paddy Whack echoes the Democratic cry of "a white man's government," on the ground that the negroes are not capable of self government. We will not be guilty of uttering the atrocious sentiment that says a negro is better, or as good, as an Irishman, but we will say, without fear of successful contradiction, that in all the qualities going to make up good citizenship the negro is the superior. In this, an ignorant negro has the advantage of an educated Irishman, if he slide by the bunk built under the Republic by the fathers, as its foundation, which is made up of virtue, as well as intelligence, in the citizen, and exhibits itself in a recognition of law and a support of order.

This malicious yet absurd depreciation of the Irish is easily explained. It is akin to the depreciation of the Hebrews which in the Journal of yesterday we cited from the Warrick (Ind.) *Herald*. "The Jews," says the *Herald*, "are *all Democrats* anyhow;" wherefore, it does not hesitate to stigmatize them as thieves and traitors! "The Irish," says the *Chronicle* to itself, "are *all Democrats* anyhow;" wherefore, it forthwith declares, in the most extreme, emphatic, and insulting terms, that the Irish are less qualified for citizenship than the negroes! and so it goes even in the North.

In the South it has gone still farther; for there the radical party as a party, wielding the general government, has not only declared that white Democrats are less qualified for suffrage than black radicals, but, upon the ruins of constitutions and of laws, has actually carried the declaration into effect, and is now propping the effect with the bayonet. How much farther will it go, if unchecked? The whole length. There is no doubt of it. If the Northern people in the coming elections ratify the action of the radical party, opposition to radicalism will presently become a crime in all parts of the Union, and a Democrat as such, whether in Massachusetts or South Caraolina, will suffer disfranchisement, or escape it in the mere discretion of his adversaries. The radical party, we tell you fellow-citizens, is mad with partyism. It is raging with the thirst for power; and, if the North does not now smite the monster at the ballot box, it will, to slake that thirst, cursed thirst, quaff her liberties, as it has already quaffed the liberties of the South. Now is the opportunity of the North. If she lets it slip, woe to her; she will be whelmed with the South in a common ruin. The North must rescue the nation or be lost herself.

### A Brace of Misconceptions—Our Last Word to the Fourth-of-July Convention.

The Albany *Argus*, referring to Mr. Pendleton as a candidate for the Presidency, says:

But strong as he is we do not believe the convention will narrow this great constitutional struggle upon which we are approaching down to a mere financial issue. Nor do we believe that the New York Democracy, educated in the creed of Jefferson, and impressed with deep convictions upon the subject by the long warfare under Jackson, will ever consent to seek the solution of our financial troubles in the issue of depreciated paper currency. No matter under what indirection its course is concealed, or by what sophistry defended, the depreciation of the currency is the direst tax upon labor.

The *Argus*, which is generally discreet and well-informed, has more to the same effect; but it is all wrong,—a total misconception.

Mr. Pendleton proposes no "depreciation of the currency"; on the contrary, he has been particularly careful to disclaim any such proposition. He proposes to take the currency just as it is, and within five years, without any other magic than a faithful adherence to contracts with thorough retrenchment and reform, to pay every cent of the principal and interest of the public debt. And he has shown how he will do it. He has demonstrated its feasibility. Nay, we are very sure that we have seen his demonstration in the columns of the *Argus* itself. The misconception of the *Argus* on this point, we must say, is passing strange.

Hardly less strange is its misconception touching the relation of the financial issue to the constitutional issue. Nobody would have the latter subordinated to the former. Certainly Mr. Pendleton and his friends would not; they would have the latter supported by the former. That is all. And we can tell our friends in the East that the latter sadly needs the support of the former. The constitutional issue, though fundamental and transcendent, has unfortunately, through the demoralizing agencies of the time and perhaps through the essential weakness of human nature, lost a great deal of its force with the people, insomuch that its presentation, no matter how strongly and brilliantly, does not awaken one-twentieth part of the popular enthusiasm which is awakened by a clear and earnest presentation of the financial issue. Such is the fact in the West at least. And it is a very important fact. It is a fact which the Fourth-of-July Convention cannot afford to overlook.

The truth is that the financial issue is at this moment the livest part of the constitutional issue,—the part, we mean, which most directly and effectively touches the people. In other words, it is mainly through the financial issue that the constitutional issue is brought home to the "business and bosoms" of the people. Nor is the reason far to seek. The constitutional issue is a question of law and of principle, which has been discussed until discussion is exhausted, and the importance of which after all is realized by only a few, whereas the financial issue, though growing out of the constitutional issue and largely dependent upon it, is a question of personal welfare, the importance of which every one realizes; it touches the pocket. And unless we can get the people to look at the constitutional issue through the financial issue, we shall not, we fear, get them to look to much purpose. They are not accustomed to look at constitutional questions, however grave, in the pure light of reason; and they will not do it now. The fact no doubt is humiliating to human pride; but it is not on that account any the less stubborn.

And indeed we do not very well understand why any Democrat is inclined to belittle the financial issue, seeing that for the last two or three years every Democrat has been saying, that, until the people began to feel in their pockets the consequences of radical usurpation, it would be vain to hope for the overthrow of the radical party; thus tacitly admitting that the constitutional issue in itself is powerless to arouse the people. Now, when at length the people are actually beginning to feel in their pockets the consequences of radical usurpation, why should any Democrat, in the name of the Constitution, make little of an issue which utilizes that feeling in the interest of the Constitution, that is confessedly unable to utilize itself? We do not understand the thing. It seems to us to be the stupidest of all conceivable inconsistencies.

The constitutional issue, rightly considered, is without dispute the underlying and overtopping question, but, separated from the financial issue and set up in itself and especially if set up mutilated and hollow on the basis of reconstruction as an accomplished fact, it would be merely a lifeless abstraction, that neither friend nor foe would heed; it would awaken no feeling except possibly contempt. In short, the constitutional issue needs the vitalizing power of the financial issue; and, if it is not thus vitalized, it will be, for all the purposes of the approaching campaign, as good or bad as a dead issue. Such at any rate is our opinion. We respectfully submit it to the Fourth of July Convention. It is our last word.

### Offenbach.

The reproduction in Louisville of *Le Grande Duchesse*, as the "Grand Duchess" and in English, suggests some reflections upon the success—which we regret to say, however, has not been quite sustained in this instance—which has hitherto attended the music of Offenbach. It certainly may be considered one of the wonders of the age, for it is the most extraordinary compound of pathos and sentiment, the most singular mixture of pretty nonsense and brilliant sparkling drollery that has ever been put on the stage. He seems to have caught the very spirit of travestie and rodomontade, and to be in the musical world what John Broughham is in the dramatic world. The burlesque of Pocahontas is not broader than that of the Grand Duchess. They are both screaming, clever farces, only one is served garnished with what might be called a musical salad. In his line, Offenbach is inimitable and unsurpassed. The worshippers of Rossini abroad, with the wonderful beauties of the Barber of Seville still ringing in their ears and haunting them, affect to despise the puerilities of *La Belle Helene* and *Le Grande Duchesse*, while those who will listen to nothing short of Schumann, Mendelssohn, Chopin, and Schubert look with horror upon the innovations of Offenbach, and think it little better than a prostitution of music as an art and a mere degradation.

The admirers of Meyerbeer despise all this sort of thing and stick to L'Africaine. The charm of Offenbach's music is its lightness, its mischief, its fun; when he takes off the pretention and ponderousness of the extreme grand opera, as in some passages of Orpheus, it is done with such an evident insight into the weakness of the thing burlesqued that it at once strikes you as irresistibly droll.

The most remarkable element in Offenbach's operas is the success they have had in educating the public taste down to that degree that it ceases to be shocked or astonished at anything that is put on the stage. The gallantries of Almavira, in the Barber, the crime of Lucretia Borgia, the peccadillos of Leonore (La Favorite), the demimondism of La Traviata, have been quietly preparing the public for something still broader, and the result is La Belle Helene, which might have been written to relieve himself of all the *double entendres* that have been seething in the brain of the man who does his libretti for him, but more especially to introduce on the stage the Cancan in all its horrid lasciviousness and pantomimic lecherousness.

Now the object of all the arts is not simply amusement, and it is the mission of music in its purity, unalloyed by obscenity of action or word, to elevate, to refine, and to soothe; therefore, when it is used merely to caricature, or, what is worse, to sugar coat what would be too nauseating without it;—why, it is clearly polluting the most divine of all the arts.

When a person of a cultivated and refined musical taste goes to the opera, it is to appreciate the sweetness and harmony of the melody, the wondrous and beautiful orchestration, the plot being the mere frame upon which to weave the tangled harmonies and modulations, as they come fresh from the composer's heart and brain; and to convert the opera, therefore, into a mere vehicle for musical gymnastics or ground and lofty tumbling, is a miserable and nasty misapplication of it, and is not in accordance with "the eternal fitness of things." Fortunately, the translated copies of these operas are pruned and culled of all the grossness of the original, else the American musical world would hardly be able to digest *La Belle Helene*, clothed as it is with all the fascination of brilliant, *dansante* music.

We have in the literary world the Braddons, Ouidas, and Michelets, and Swinburne, and as offsets to them we have Offenbach, as far as pruriency goes. These things must all have their day, and will run their course as other follies have done before them. The public taste being a species of barometer which goes up or down as it is catered to by daring innovators who know what the public appetite craves in literature and art and do not hesitate to seize the opportunity and make money and fame at the same time.

### The Convention.

Every day adds something to our convention budget, and this morning it is unusually rich and interesting. Hitherto Washington City has been the focus which gathered the diverging rays of the popular attention, but the scene is shifting to New York, where each hour increases its animation. So early as Monday, according to all accounts, the city showed signs of the coming wonder, and at this moment it is alive with brilliant and crowded displays of unterrified brain and heart and muscle. There is no doubt about the success of the Convention as a gathering, and quite as little reason to doubt about its prospective success in a higher character. All the talk which comes to us about divisions and dissensions comes from radical sources. It just has no foundation at all. The Democracy are not going to split. They mean to make a unanimous nomination—after they have had an old-fashioned free fight over it—and then it is their purpose to elect the ticket in every State that is not hand-cuffed by radical jailors and radical turnkeys wearing the nation's uniform. Who will be the nominee? We are no prophet. The gossips have absorbed all the prediction that was in us. We refer the reader to them. He will find all sorts of speculations, and cannot fail to suit himself, unless he be very hard to suit. If he be for Pendleton, or if he be against Pendleton; if he be a Hancock man or a Chase man, or opposed to both; if he be radical or conservative, Republican or Democrat, Pagan, Christian, or Jew," he will be suited by the reporters and correspondents, who are like the sun, that "shines for all." Our compilations will be found to be very careful and complete. They embrace also every point of the political compass. The story of the day—the progress of events and opinions—would be but half told if we should leave out anything that is said on the one side or the other. We give it all, and the reader can fashion his philosophy to suit himself. If he rise from the report we set before him without feeling that he is a wiser man, he will be a philosopher indeed.

☞ Forney says in one of his "both dailies" that "the rebels are now flocking to New York as eagerly as they did to Richmond during the war." If this be true, and they are a tenth part as dangerous as they were then, Forney, we feel assured, will not attend the New York Convention.

☞ The members of Congress seem at last to have got rid of the whiskey question, but they are not all anxious to get rid of the whiskey itself.

☞ A new radical paper is to be established at Macon. It will be conducted by a couple of the Scaly Wags.

THE

# CAMPAIGN

# 1868.

I.

THE Presidential Campaign, on which we are just now entering, is the most important which has ever been mapped out for the American people.

II.

IN the issue of this gigantic struggle the people of the South are so far interested that their existence as a free and prosperous people depends upon the defeat of the radical conspirators against the liberties of us all.

III

WITH the nomination of a ticket by the National Democratic Convention, which assembles in New York on the Fourth of July, the canvass will open actively on both sides, and for four months thereafter the progress of events will be all-important to the least of American citizens.

IV.

IN this great conflict the Press will play a part hitherto unexampled in the annals of political warfare. Already it takes the place of the orator, who must rely upon its columns to reach a great number of people. Its business will be to embody the spirit and to report the progress of events, and that journal is most efficient which best fills this great mission.

V.

IT is the business of the present management of the LOUISVILLE JOURNAL to make it the first newspaper in the South or Southwest as a representative organ of the times. With this view, they have enlarged its size, doubled its editorial force, and refitted it throughout. Henceforward it will be conducted on the most enterprising and liberal basis.

VI

THE JOURNAL is submitted to the Southern people as embracing a combination of all the conservative elements which have joined hands over the altar of the Constitution in forming a great, national, Democratic Party. It is, also, presented as the largest, livest, and cheapest newspaper in America. No other paper published in the South or Southwest can approach it in these respects, as the reader will discover by comparing it with its competitors for the public patronage.

VII.

IT is printed on a broad, ten-column sheet, in clear type, and upon substantial white paper. It can be read by brushlight, by oil or young. It omits nothing of interest—local, general, or foreign—that occurs. It has special telegraphic correspondents at all the principal points of news. Its specialities are numerous and obvious, from its political leaders to its paragraphs. Each of its departments is filled by competent writers, whose duty it is to surpass all competition.

VIII.

FOR the truth of these assertions, the reader is simply requested to compare the JOURNAL, line by line, and column by column, with any other newspaper printed South of the Ohio river. If the result is not found to leave a self-evident balance in its favor, we will not urge the point. Our aim is to produce the best article on the market and to sell it cheapest. The law of trade applies not less to newspapers than to other articles of every-day life. We look to the unvarying rule of this great common law for our success. By giving the public the largest, livest, fullest, freshest, cheapest, and most representative press, the JOURNAL expects to surpass all rivalry in circulation and influence.

IX.

WITH this plain statement of its views and objects, the attention of the reader is called to the price of the Journal. The South is poor, and, therefore, the subscription price for both the daily and weekly editions has been put down to the lowest living figure. The daily is sent by mail to subscribers at *eight dollars* a year, while other newspapers, smaller and less carefully conducted, are going at *ten, twelve*, and even *fourteen* dollars a year. The Weekly is sent to subscribers, by mail, at *two dollars* a year. These prices are fabulously low, but the JOURNAL expects them to pay by the large increase of patronage, which they have already secured, and are securing every day. Before the canvass is over, if the steady increase of our business goes on, we are justified in believing that we shall have, in Kentucky and Tennessee, ten thousand daily readers and twenty-five thousand weekly subscribers. This is not an overestimate at the slow but steady ratio which set in with the opening of the new season. Nor is it unreasonable when the unprecedented CLUB RATES allowed by us are considered. Take note of them: For *seventy dollars* forwarded us, we will send *eleven copies* of the Daily Journal for one year. This gives the getter-up of the club one copy for himself, free, while each of the club gets one copy for one year at *seven dollars*. We will send twenty-one copies, under the same arrangement, for $120, which gives the getter-up of the club his copy free and each member of the club his copy for *five dollars*. These are the most liberal club rates ever allowed in the world, and we offer them because we are resolved to run the JOURNAL ahead of all competition, without regard to expenses.

X.

THE people of the South will never find an opportunity of uniting themselves with a first-class newspaper at such extraordinary rates, and we submit the foregoing propositions with perfect confidence. The general editorial and business management of the Journal is directed by Henry Watterson, who, during the war, was editor of the Chattanooga Rebel, and, since the war, of the Nashville Banner. Mr. Prentice and Mr. Shipman—both of whom are actively engaged—occupy the positions they have filled so acceptably and so long. Mr. John E. Hatcher ("G. Washington Bricks") and Mr. John L. Kirby (of Tennessee) are connected with the news columns. Mr. Hallack (of Missouri) and Mr. Visscher have also editorial positions. These gentlemen are supported by a full and competent corps of reporters and correspondents.

Address

**JOURNAL,**

**Louisville, Ky.**

☞ Specimen copies furnished free on application.


## New Advertisements.

**Office Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.,**
LOUISVILLE, July 1, 1868.

THE Board of Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of three per cent, free of Government tax, on the stock and stock liabilities of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st inst., both days inclusive. jy2 d12 W. RANNEY, Sec'y.

**WHITE INSTITUTE**
For Young Ladies,

WILL commence the sixth annual session on Monday, September 7, 1868. A thorough English course will be taught; French, Latin, German, and Music as optional studies. Application made to Miss ANNA BANNAN, 520 First street between Gray and Broadway. jy2 d1m

**NOTICE.**

THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Green River Packet Co., at the office of Morrell & Weller, on MONDAY, July 6, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
jy2 d3t J. J. HAYES, Sec'y.

**Vacation School.**

S. P. BROWDER, Principal of the 7th and Walnut School, will open a Vacation School in Grant & Buttorff's new building, on Sixth street, between Walnut and Chestnut, on MONDAY, July 6. Pupils of all grades received.
TERMS—$10 for six weeks, payable in advance.
jy2 d4*

**JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,**
Sole Agents in New York for J & P. COATS,
of Paisley, Scotland.

Clothing manufacturers and purchasers of SPOOL COTTON for use on Sewing Machines, demand as the best and strongest

**SIX-CORD,**

Will find **J. & P. COATS'** Nos. 50, 60, and 70
*Expressly adapted to their wants.*
jy1 eod3m

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

In Bankruptcy. District of Kentucky, ss. At Lebanon, Ky., the 1st day of July, A. D. 1868.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John W. Nichols, of Pitts Point, in the county of Marion and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
jy2 d7ts EDWARD HILPP, Assignee.

## INSURANCE.

**J. L. DANFORTH & CO.,**
General Insurance Agents,
Northwest corner of Main and Bullitt streets.

| | |
|---|---|
| **HOME INSURANCE CO.** of New York. Net Assets | $3,516,000 |
| **LORILLARD INSURANCE CO.** of New York. Net Assets | 1,496,000 |
| **CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO.** of New York. Net Assets | 516,000 |
| **SPRINGFIELD INSURANCE** Co. of Mass. Net Assets | 808,000 |
| **NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INS. CO.** Net Assets | 13,600,000 |
| **NEW ENGLAND MUT'L LIFE INS. CO.** of Boston. Net Assets | 6,920,000 |
| Total | $26,185,000 |

POLICIES issued on all descriptions of Risks. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
may2 dtm

**GRAIN AND FLOUR SACKS**
The old-established
"Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory"
is prepared to furnish GRAIN SACKS of any desired size or quality, and at shortest notice. Also COTTON AND PAPER FLOUR SACKS neatly printed to order.
Information promptly furnished upon application.
jel7 dtm 25 PEARL STREET, New York City.

**The Memphis Avalanche,**
DAILY AND WEEKLY.
TO THE
**DEMOCRATS**
OF THE
"FREE" STATES.

AMONG the causes deeply underlying the late fraternal and fratricidal war between the North and the South, the most striking and prominent was that of a mutual MISAPPREHENSION of the character of the people of the two sections. In our age of freedom of the press, of rapid communication by means of railroad facilities, and the transmission of thought and ideas by the lightning energies of the telegraph, it would seem that even the vast distances of our almost boundless national domain should have been overcome, and with them the asperities and misunderstandings which seem to belong to remote sections and to spring from diversified modes of thought and pursuits of widely separated peoples.

That war being over, it is the dictate of statesmanship and the duty of fraternity to remove as far as possible the parties, causes, or unspeakable calamity as that which has lately swept over this land.

Looking to this end, the newspaper press suggests itself as the most immediate and powerful instrumentality. It is a fact that not one newspaper of the South has ever attained a widespread circulation in the North and West. It is proposed to make an earnest and systematic effort to supply this deficiency, and the ONE CENT DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE, and this JOURNAL to the patronage of the Northern and Western Democracy. No very unjust or immodest pretension is asserted when it is remarked that no Democratic paper in the South stands on a better footing for influence, patronage, reliability, and fidelity to Democratic principles, than the Blonnoyer. The kindly assistance of the Democratic press of the North and West is invoked to this cut enterprise.

The annals of the American Republic show no parallel campaign comparable in the magnitude of its issues and the momentous issue of its results to the ensuing Presidency, now pending. Indeed, the very life of free government is on its trial, and it will be a sad commentary on the capacity of the people for the exercise of the high trust, if they, the jurors who are to try the issue, pronounce a verdict of so fundamental importance.

Another important question is to be decided. Is this a White Man's Government, or shall its purest springs of administrative power be polluted by the brutal caprices, passions, and ignorance of an alien and unintelligent race? These questions will be sent in advance by the rank and file of the Radical party: for we have seen that the Democratic strongholds shaken to the center by the concentrated fire of a combination of the deep interests of race and piling up majorities against the time-honored dogma of tens and fifties of thousands.

The Democrat for 1868 will be found the true and faithful champion of the Democratic faith, and, as it behold, in the distance, the dawn of that day, the last and crowning act that precipitated the late war, it looks to the Democracy of the party, as the logical, preliminary step towards once more entrenching the Constitution in the hearts of the people, and the perfect restoration of the Union on the broad basis where the fathers of '76 and '89 believed they had securely planted it.

Devoted to Democratic principles of a vernacular, we would rather be Blonnoyer than a link between the worshippers in that political church, North and South, who bow to the part-and-parcel as assurance of its fidelity in the future.

As an organ, not only of sound Democratic principles, but as a vehicle of South ern news, the Blonnoyer is confident it will be considered "in North ern support." A large twelve-page paper, filled with the ablest and most accomplished correspondents, the daily wealth of telegraphic communication, and the brain work of a full and able editorial staff, it is believed that no Southern journal should be more acceptable to Northern readers. Its geographic locality, at the focal and cosmopolitan center, gives it rare opportunities for collecting and speedily dispensing the best class of news and intelligence, and especially will it be valuable as an organ to refute the slanders, misrepresentations and dis-abuse the Northern mind to the dastardly falsehoods in relation to Southern people and actions with which it has for industrious vocation to poison the springs of Northern feeling on Southern subjects.

We ask the aid of such of our political comrades as shall see this prospectus, in the formation of clubs of subscribers near the various post-offices in the North and West, especially during the progress of the ensuing campaign.

**The Weekly Register**

is published every Saturday morning, and mailed to single subscribers at $5 per annum; six months, $2; three months, $1. Clubs will be sent to clubs of ten copies, $20; 20 copies and extra copy, $35; 30 copies, $50. And for the period covering the Presidential campaign at the following rates: 2 copies, $1; 4 copies, $2; 10 copies, $5. Democratic newspapers favorable to the cause of Democracy, and members of Democratic clubs, are respectfully invited to act as agents.

Form Clubs at once, and forward the Blonnoyer REGISTER will be sent on receipt of the money for subscription. Remit by Express, Post-office orders, Drafts, or money be sent in a letter at our risk. Address

Write your address plain, post office, county, state plainly.

All communications should be addressed to

PUBLISHER WEEKLY REGISTER,
jel6 Mobile, Ala.

KRAUSHAAR & CO.'S
Latest Improved and Most Perfect
**AGRAFFE PIANOS,**
*"The Piano that everybody likes."*
For sale by **LEO. KRIPP,**
Jew Orleans" "Nos. 92 and 94 Jefferson st.

**Dr. Gates' Private Medical Dispensary.**

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville, Devoted exclusively to the speedy and effectual Cure of ALL PRIVATE and SEXUAL diseases. Especial attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness. Consultation free and confidential. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed to the worst cases within a reasonable time. The finest French male safes for sale, price 8 cents each or $7 per dozen. To the ladies—Madam Lorand's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for all obstructions, from whatever CAUSION.—These pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage. Price $1 per box, and two postage stamps. Also, Madam Lorand's French Preventive Powders, a certain preventive of conception and ANNOYANCE. Price $1 per box and three postage stamps. Address

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 8 to 10 A. M. Treatment by mail everywhere free, when office or by mail.

No. 6 Fifth street, between Third and Fourth, up stairs, near Market.

**Invalid Young Men,**

WHY suffer the evil effects of self-abuse when NERVINE PILLS will cure you? Sent in plain envelopes for $1 per box. The "Organ," a work containing full information, with many testimonials, sent free of great value for the married, or those about to marry. Inclose stamp and address

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

**SPEER'S**
**PORT GRAPE WINE,**
**Used by Hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes; also recommended for Ladies and Weakly Persons.**

VINEYARDS, NEW JERSEY.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE,
FOUR YEARS OLD.

This justly celebrated Native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country. Its invaluable

**Tonic and Strengthening Properties**

Are unsurpassed by any other wine. Being the pure juice of the grape produced under Mr Speer's own supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalids may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every respect a WINE TO BE RELIED ON. *Invalids* use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
*Weakly Persons* find a benefit by its use.
*Speer's Wines* in hospitals are preferred to other wines. ☞ Sold by druggists.
A. Speer's Vineyard, New Jersey. Office 143 Broadway, New York. may1 saTuTosm

**CHS. FARRE'S**

**CHAMPAGNE,**
SILLERY, CABINET, IMPERIAL
GA VIN EUGENIE.

AN assortment of the above brand of Champagne, also the highly esteemed Burgundy from the Western and Southern States, will be found constantly on hand at

Messrs. ZANONE & SONS',
Agents for Kentucky and Tennessee.
Sold at New York prices (freight added).
jel7 dcowsw

**MOBILE**
**WEEKLY REGISTER,**
JOHN FORSYTH, Editor.
A Large Twelve-page
**WEEKLY JOURNAL**
OF
POLITICS, LITERATURE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, NEWS, &c.

**The Largest and Best Paper for Country Reading in the South.**

ITS POLITICS—DEMOCRATIC!

In the Great Fight against Radical Usurpation.

**In matters of Commerce, Agriculture, and Industrial Interests, Devoted to the Rehabilitation of the South in its former Prosperity.**

TO THE
**DEMOCRATS**
OF THE
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Write your address plain, post office, county, state plainly.

All communications should be addressed to

PUBLISHER WEEKLY REGISTER,
jel6 Mobile, Ala.

## WATERING-PLACES.

**OCEAN HOUSE**
NEWPORT, R. I.,

WILL be opened for the reception of guests June 20th. Rooms occupied one or more weeks, a discount will be made from the transient price.
JOSEPH B. WEAVER.
NEWPORT, R. I., June 20, 1868. j26 dtm

**GRAYSON SPRINGS,**
GRAYSON COUNTY, KY.,

ARE now open to the travel ng public and pleasure seekers. The Hotel and Cottage have been ready for the reception of visitors in search of either health or pleasure, and *accommodations guaranteed*. We will have a band of music during July and August, and therefore will be very gay.

BOARDING.

| | |
|---|---|
| Boarding per day | $ 3 |
| Single Week | 15 |
| Two weeks, each | 12 |
| One month | 40 |

Children under 12 years and servants half price. Liberal arrangements made with families. Horses per day, 75; with buggy, $1.
Co d and warm sulphur baths.
Conveyance furnished at Showers' Hotel or McArthur's Stable, Elizabethtown.
jel6 d2m M. P. CLARKSON, Proprietor.

**MAMMOTH CAVE & CAVE CITY HOTELS.**

THE regular summer season at the Cave will open on the 1st of July. The Cave will be brilliantly illuminated on the 4 and 5 instant, and the large and commodious Assembly Rooms will be opened every evening from 7 to 12 o'clock. A splendid band of French and Italian musicians have been engaged for the season and every arrangement has been made to make the present more attractive than any former season. The hotel has been thoroughly repainted and furnished, and no exertion will be spared to render the Cave the most pleasant and popular resort in the country. All who desire to view the cave in its grandeur and magnificence should not fail to visit it on the 3d and 4th, when it will be thoroughly and brilliantly illuminated. Parties visiting the Cave will stop at Cave City, equal distance between Louisville and Nashville, where they will find a good hotel and first-class coaches to convey them to the Cave, over a good road of nine miles.
jel ed3t* L. J. PROCTOR & SONS, Proprs.

**CLARENDON HOTEL,**
Saratoga Springs,
OPEN FROM JUNE 1 TO OCTOBER 1.

PARTIES wishing to engage rooms will please address CHAS. E. LELAND, Clarendon Hotel, Saratoga Springs, or Delavan House, Albany, N. Y.
may29 d3m

## SCHOOLS.

**Louisville Female Seminary.**

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION will commence MONDAY, Sept. 7, 1868. Circulars may be obtained by applying to Mrs. W. B. NOLD, No. 6 Chestnut street, Louisville, Ky.
may31 eod(Oct)

**CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,**
ENGLISH AND FRENCH,
**For Young Ladies,**
***BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS,***
1,527 and 1,529 Spruce Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WILL reopen on Monday, Sept. 22. *For cards the address of the Principal and Proprietor, as above, in the Institute.*
jel6 eod1m MADAME D'HERVILLY, Prin't.

**Vacation School.**

THE undersigned will open a Vacation School on Monday, July 6, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Floyd streets, on MONDAY, July 6.

Particular attention paid to pupils of the Intermediate and Primary grades.

TERMS—Ten dollars for six weeks, payable in advance.
jy2 d6* SALLIE M. MAURY.

## PROPOSALS.

**Proposals for Cavalry Horses.**

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, LOUISVILLE, KY., June 29, 1868.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. Saturday, July 11, 1868, for furnishing

NINETEEN (19) CAVALRY HORSES.

The Horses to be subject to a rigid inspection—twenty (20) days, and seven days cour-ound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from 5 to 7 years old, not less than 15 hands high, from 3 to 9 years old, and well adapted in every way to Cavalry purposes, and delivered at Jeffersonville, Ind., between the 5th and 15th of July, 1868.

Bids must be made IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached, and accompanied by the written guarantee of a responsible person, that, in case the bid is accepted, good sound, sound client bond will be entered into for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
THOMAS SWOBB,
Ass't Qr. Mr. Gen'l,
Bvt. Major General.

**Notice to Contractors.**

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the City Civil Engineer until Saturday, July 4, inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the repair of the west side of the Beargrass Cut-off north of the Depot.

Specifications on file in the Engineer's office. The City reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The usual bond and security required for the faithful performance of the work.

Engineer's office, June 22, 1868. jy2 dtd

**PROPOSALS.**

OFFICE DEPOT AND DISBURSING Q. M., ATLANTA, GA., June 22, 1868.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. Friday, July 3, 1868, at which time they will be opened, for supplying the Depots at Atlanta:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 500,000 | pounds | Oats. |
| 31,800 | " | Corn. |
| 264,000 | " | Timothy Hay. |
| 500,000 | " | Straw. |

Oats to be put up in good strong sacks of three or four bushels each; standard, 32 pounds to the bushel. Corn to be put up in sacks of two or three bushels each; standard, 56 pounds to the

# THE CONVENTION.

## A Panorama of the Situation at New York.

## Assembling of the Clans.

### How they Look, what they Say, and where they are Quartered.

### THE RADICALS MOVED.

## Touching Anxiety on the part of the Enemy.

## No New Candidates, but Plenty of Gossip, Rumors, and Falsehood.

### OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

## An Exhaustive View of Events to the Latest Hour.

I.

RADICAL ANXIETY.

From the World of Monday.

The most significant element of the past week is the fact that the radical organs have set themselves up as masters of the National Democratic Convention. They have gone at work with the assumption that they have full power to control its action and dictate who shall be nominated. The radicals have so long been in the habit of dictating to the people of the South in all their political and social affairs that they really seem to have an idea that they can do the same thing with the Northern people. A person would imagine that the wrangles in their own party and their failure to dictate the line of action of many in their own ranks would be sufficient to teach them the lesson that they are not omnipotent over the Northern States, it matters not how thoroughly they may exercise that power by the aid of the military over the South. But this failure to keep the men of brains in their own organization or the works only makes them all the more anxious to control the action of the Democratic party. They are just now sorely troubled about what the coming convention will do. But they do not appear to be able to appreciate themselves as to what the Democratic Convention should do, any better than they do as to the action of their own party. They can't harmonize, and are trying to make the public believe that the Democratic party can't agree. It is really astonishing what interest they take in the welfare of the Democracy. To read their organs it would seem as though they intended to support the ticket nominated at the July Convention, and that their readers were all pledged to support the ticket, therefore their anxiety as to who shall be the nominees. One of these organs declares that Pendleton's nomination is a fixed fact, and that Chase is nowhere, while another with the same positiveness, asserts that Pendleton has no chance; that Chase will be nominated, and that a bolt is certain to take place, and another ticket placed in the field. Another radical sheet puts Hendricks down as the coming man, another sees Hancock already nominated, while another radical sheet declares that the programme is all marked out to place Andrew Johnson at the head of the ticket. All of these journals know all about it. They are wise as prophets, and are satisfied in their own minds that nobody knows anything but themselves. But they will, perhaps, learn before the Convention has concluded its labors that it is run by Democrats and not by radicals. The real cause of these premature fears and misgivings as to what the Democracy will do unquestionably arises from their fear of the result. They realize that the action of their own Convention has resulted in universal lukewarmness in their party throughout the country, and they stand in constant fear that the Democracy will make a nomination that will cause a universal stampede of those who have heretofore voted the Republican ticket to the ranks of the Democratic. In this direction the Democracy, if they are wise, will see their opportunity. It is easily seen, by the course of the radical organs, who they desire the Convention to nominate, and that is the man who they should not be. The man to be nominated is the person who will command the support of the Democracy, and at the same time draw the largest support from the opposition.

SEYMOUR.

One of the important events of the past week has been the speech of Horatio Seymour at the Cooper Institute. The gathering at the time of delivering the speech was by the largest political meeting that has been held in this city since the commencement of this campaign. The speech itself has fairly opened the ball of wrath of the radicals. Being unable to answer the arguments or refute its reasonings, they have renewed their abuse of Seymour, in hopes of thus diverting attention from its statements. The *Tribune*, in its usual classic style and profusion of piety, indulges in its charge of "liar" and other phrases so familiar to that paper—a style which, to the credit of journalism, we believe is almost exclusively confined to that sheet, and always furnishes evidence that it is unable to meet the arguments of its opponents. The rage which the radical journals have exhibited since the publication of Seymour's speech proves the ability and power of his speech, the force of his arguments, the truthfulness of his statements, and the strength of his position. It is these facts combined that have so aroused them and thrown them into such spasms.

FIELD, OF CALIFORNIA.

The delegates to the National Convention have commenced making their appearance. Those from the Pacific States are the first on the field of action. The States of California, Nevada, and Oregon are fully represented, and are holding forth at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Those from the two first named States are pressing with great earnestness the name of Judge Stephen J. Field, of the Supreme Court, for President. Mr. Field was elected to the Supreme Court of California by the Democrats, and was a member of that court when he was appointed by Mr. Lincoln to a Judgeship of the Supreme Court of the United States. His friends claim that he has always been a Democrat, and was the real mover in the Supreme Court which secured the decision declaring the military trial of civilians in Indiana unconstitutional, and that in a position that they will be obliged to defend it throughout the campaign. The duty of the Democracy is to nominate such candidate and lay down a platform that will make the issue more distinct—the question of force or military supremacy on the one side, and the supremacy of the civil law and authorities on the other.

II.

A RADICAL PICTURE.

New York Sun of Monday.

Astute politicians of all shades of Democratic faith, conservative and radical, have taken possession of the hotels, and are sparing no efforts to convince those who will listen to them that the salvation of the country and the overthrow of radicalism depend solely upon the particular interest they individually represent. One set are sure that defeat awaits the great Democratic party unless George H. Pendleton be nominated for President. This idea is combated by other sanguine gentlemen, who are equally certain that Winfield S. Hancock is the only man that can save the party from ruin. Others argue that the Democratic party *per se* is not strong enough to elect a President, and therefore Salmon P. Chase must be nominated in order to draw re-enforcements from the Republican ranks. Then again, Thomas A. Hendricks's friends assure you of the impossibility of a stronger expression, of looking outside the party for a candidate, but insist that a good Union record is all that is necessary, and that Mr. Thomas A. Hendricks is the only Democratic politician that comes up to this requirement. Occasionally the name of Andrew Johnson is mentioned as sure to win on the score of persecution and the sympathy of the masses. Localities, too, proclaim their choice, and demand a hearing. New York, rolling up a clear Democratic majority of fifty thousand, claims the right of naming the candidate. Pennsylvania, rather shaky at best, and escaping the clutch of radicalism last fall by a mere chance, urges that a popular Pennsylvanian should be put on the ticket in order to secure the electoral vote of that State. Ohio Democrats think that an Eastern man can carry that State while the whole West unite in a protest against the nomination of an Eastern man as sure to elate the Copperhead wing of the party, and so lose to the party every State beyond the lakes. Then, too, there are the military rings, who loudly cry out against the nomination of any civilian as sure to entail defeat, while the Hunker Copperhead wing swear eternal woe to any military candidate. Here are antagonistic elements and of Whirling views sufficient to warrant the anticipation of a very spirited meeting, when they shall all be brought together.

ADDITIONAL PERSONALS.

A good many prominent politicians—some delegates, and others candidates—have established headquarters as follows:

Ex-President Pierce, of New Hampshire, Postmaster-General Randall, ex-Gov. and ex-Secretary of the Interior McClelland, of Michigan, and others, at the Astor.

Senator Doolittle, at the Hoffman.

Gov. English, of Connecticut, at the St. Nicholas.

Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, at the New York Hotel.

The headquarters of Mr. Pendleton's friends, including Wash McLean, Butler's martyr (Woolley), Gen. G. W. Morgan, and others, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The General Committee of the Conservative Soldiers' and Sailors' Union are at the New York Hotel; the Local Committee are at the Moffatt Mansion on Union Square, where nightly meetings will be held throughout this week.

The Democratic General Committee establish their headquarters to-day at the new Tammany Hall in Fourteenth street, which will be open uninterruptedly to receive delegates as they arrive until the organization of the convention.

WHO WILL PRESIDE?

The Hon. Horatio Seymour will undoubtedly be chosen to preside over the Democratic Convention. At first it was feared that the Pendleton men would oppose this arrangement, because of Seymour's undisguised hostility to Pendleton's nomination. But Mr. Seymour being the unanimous choice and favorite of this State, the opposition to him is waived. It is also understood that the ex-Governor desires to be his own mouthpiece in the convention, and when his name is mentioned will himself withdraw it. Gen. Tom Ewing, of Ohio, is spoken of as the President of the Conservative Soldiers' Convention, and has been selected to address that convention in exposition of its objects and intentions. It is expected that this will be a great speech, and the intention is that it shall be the only one made of any extent. It will be delivered at the organization of the convention on Saturday.

RADICAL GOSSIP.

The canvassing and wire-pulling of the last two days has only been inferior to that which will be the order of the day throughout the present week. A great many slates have been made up, and a great many smashed, neither the making nor the smashing of any of which amounts to anything at this early day. Still, as showing the preferences of individuals, a reference to them is not wholly uninteresting. Thus, despite the oft-repeated remonstrance of ex-Governor Seymour against being a candidate, and his determination to withdraw his own name if mentioned, his over-zealous friends are arranging a programme by which they hope to secure his nomination. They propose first to cast a complimentary and conciliatory vote for General Hancock; then a vote for Chase in the same spirit; and finally to go in with all the strength they can muster for Seymour, and stick by him despite his declination, offering Hendricks the second place on the ticket as a bid for Western support.

Pendleton's friends are very shaky. Indeed, they virtually concede the impossibility of securing his nomination, and, as has been before stated, many of them admit the impolicy of pressing him. Mr. Pendleton is now understood as indorsing these views, and will be content with a strong complimentary vote if he can succeed in defeating all other Western candidates, so as to keep the field open for himself when the party shall be more thoroughly organized and on its feet. He will, however, oppose Seymour to the bitter end, considering the ex-Governor's speech at the Cooper Union, on Thursday night, as a direct stab at him. And, by the way, that speech has raised a great commotion in the camp. It has completely revolutionized the sentiments of the middlemen of the party, and knocked Pendleton's financial theories completely out of mind. There seems to be no doubt that it will form the basis of the financial plank in the Democratic platform.

The friends of Gen. Hancock are more sanguine of success than those of any other candidate now mentioned. Undoubtedly they are counting very largely upon the moral influence of the soldier element which will be very largely represented at the Cooper Institute Convention, and much more largely throughout the city during the session of the Convention. If this element nearly every Northern State will have large representatives, and the New England and Middle States will be represented by thousands. Committees are now industriously working securing quarters for the various delegations that have given notice of their coming. These delegations will wear their corps badges, and many will carry their old battle flags. They will mostly be accompanied with music, and will make a grand demonstration. So far, with the exception of the delegation from a single State, these veterans manifest great enthusiasm for Hancock. Besides this element of strength, the Hancock people are coquetting quite vigorously with the Pendleton men, and will undoubtedly secure the bulk of that strength when Mr. Pendleton shall call off his forces. Indeed, a careful canvass in this interest, made throughout the country by agents sent for that purpose, and revised within the last twenty-four hours, gives General Hancock considerably more than the requisite two-thirds vote, after Mr. Pendleton is out of the way and the complimentary votes are disposed of. It is no doubt true that Mr. Wade counted on the Chicago nomination for Vice President on positive assurances from his professed friends of support; and that he was finally defeated by only a proof that the assurances of politicians are not always as immutable as the words of Holy Writ. Nevertheless, assurances have been given upon which General Hancock counts upon an ultimate vote of nearly two hundred. It is now quite seriously proposed by his friends to keep his name out of the convention until all other pledges are fulfilled. These pledges are quite numerous, and fully sufficient to prevent any nomination on the first two or three ballots. Thus, Connecticut will give Governor English a complimentary vote at the outset, and may continue to vote for him if there should be any chance of success. There alternate is understood to be Hancock. New Jersey will compliment Governor Parker in the same way, and then go for Hancock, two only of the delegation holding back. Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania, wants a complimentary vote, and will doubtless get it, after which the twenty six votes of that State will be cast for Hancock. California will give Justice Field a complimentary vote, and then fall into the Hancock column. Oregon is pledged to Pendleton, but will go Hancock as a second choice. Eighteen of the thirty-three votes of this State are already pledged to Hancock, when Seymour is out of the way. The rest are working for Chase. Massachusetts is claimed for Hancock, though Chase is now looming up among her delegation, as also among the New Hampshire delegation. The entire Southern vote—seventy in all—is confidently expected for Hancock first, last, and all the time. Andrew Johnson will doubtless get a complimentary vote from Tennessee on the first ballot, which is the only deduction the Hancock men will admit from their solid Southern vote. Illinois, sixteen votes, and Ohio, twenty-three votes, are given to Mr. Pendleton by instruction. In addition to these, Pendleton will undoubtedly receive on the first ballot—from Maine, 1; New Jersey, 2; Michigan, 1; West Virginia, 5; Indiana, 7 (after a complimentary vote to Mr. Hendricks); Kentucky, 11; Kansas, 3; Wisconsin, 4 (after a complimentary vote to Senator Doolittle); Iowa, 7; Minnesota, 4; Nebraska, 3; Oregon, 3; making 92 votes as the total of Pendleton's assured strength.

III.

MORE RADICAL GOSSIP.

From another reporter.

It was doubtless a very good idea, but somebody speaking, to call the Democratic Convention for the 4th of July—but unless the clerk of the weather takes infinite pity upon the unfortunate delegates, the oppressing season will be quite as torrid as the subsequent proceedings will be, as a matter of course. Last evening the hotels were hot and blarey (not Blairy); the great chandeliers sent out their fearful blaze like so many furnaces, and discomfort was marked clearly on the countenances of the strangers and the politicians. If one thing we can be certain, there will be a

VAST CROWD

in the city, not only on the day of organization, but during all the sitting of the convention. The hotel proprietors already see that they made a mistake in promising to take delegations as such, and would gladly be rid of them. The reason for this is obvious. The chairman of a delegation makes his bargain with a hotel for so many rooms at the regular rate; into these rooms he can crowd an extra set of friends and hangers-on, the hotels only being benefited by the extra meals paid for. Whereas, were the rooms unrented, the "gentlemanly clerks" could pack them with guests, no matter whether they are delegates or not, charge them to suification, and reap a treble fortune for the proprietors. At the Metropolitan Hotel the Lelands are in treasty with several delegations, who, though they are partially committed, although they would gladly be rid of them all. The Wisconsin delegation took time by the forelock, and long since engaged quarters there. At the St. Julien, kept by Major W. W. Leland, the delegations from Iowa and Delaware are to put up.

At the New York Hotel, rooms are engaged for the full delegations from North Carolina, Louisiana, Maryland, Kentucky, and a part of Pennsylvania.

At the Fifth Avenue, delegations will be accommodated from Maine, Massachusetts, Western Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and California.

Individual delegates naturally seek out the hotels where they are personally known and are in the habit of stopping. This is particularly noticeable at the Metropolitan, the St. Nicholas, the New York, and the Fifth Avenue. In the CORRIDORS OF THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL last evening a very exciting congregation of excited people excitedly discussed the exciting situation. Chase, Seymour, Hendricks, Hancock, and Frank Blair were cussed and discussed to the satisfaction of one side at least, and to the inverse disgust of ordinary sojourners who preferred a quiet smoke to the most eloquent bosh in the world.

We were particularly interested in a discussion which took place between an ex Senator and a well-known Wall-street operator, the President of an influential Club on the avenue, and a bitter opponent of Chief Justice Chase. "Vote for Chase!" said he; "I'd as soon vote for the devil. He suits the radicals too well. Suppose he should be nominated and elected, where would be the Democratic party? Who would claim the credit, and get it, too, of his success? The infernal radicals would desert Grant's standard by the thousand, Chase would keep quiet till he attained his end, and then he'd remove her, very properly, his friends, no those who took him for availability. But who believes that there will be but two parties in the field if Chase is nominated? Not I, for one. There will be a third candidate as sure as fate, and his name won't be Hendricks. Then we are sure to go to the wall. If Horatio Seymour had a stronger stomach and a stiffer backbone, and didn't think quite so much of what his lady friends advise, he'd be the man—my man, at all events. With him we could make a consistent fight at least, and if we go under we needn't blush. But this Chase business, bah! and this nigger business, fah!"

GENERAL HANCOCK

is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and a jolly, good-looking fellow he is, too. Magnetically speaking, he's a buster; candidatically speaking, he's busted. He, however, does not think so, nor do his friends. The General is not over-modest mentally or physically. He sports the regulation army frock and the Kearney hat to his beard, both of which are exceedingly becoming to him. He walks up and down the corridors, he disports himself gaily in the parlors, and not unfrequently joins his merry men in the congenial bar-room. This, perhaps, might secure the acclamation of a county caucus; but really it isn't exactly the correct thing to weigh with the Presidential Convention. There be many who urge Hancock on the ground of his military services. Candor compels us to state that that very thing *will* hurt him quite as much as it can help him. The Democracy doubtless admire heroism and dote on buttons, but not just at this particular time. They argue, and very correctly too, that a vast change has come over the sentiment of the land, and that the people would prefer to vote for a living candidate, if they can. Hancock stood on a level, intellectually and in experience, with the other candidates, as matters look now, he would stand but a slim chance, as he has been him as a military man, and then as a civilians, the chances are vastly in their favor.

For the first time, yesterday, a somewhat tactile ripple was observed on the face of affairs in favor of

FRANK BLAIR, JR.,

for the first position on the ticket. For some time past his friends, and they are peculiarly *his* friends, have mooted his availability as Vice, but not until recently did they presume to climb a peg higher. What his real strength may be we do not know. His brother, Montgomery Blair, we saw standing on the steps of the New York Hotel, in earnest confab with a big burly Westerner. He very naturally believes that any member of the Blair family would strengthen a ticket, and as for making a President—that's as easy as rolling off a log. The chief arguments advanced in favor of Frank are his military qualifications, his Border State residence, and his family complicated, so to speak, before intimated, military qualifications not but the one thing needful, and as for the family complications, it is more than probable that the Blair family would prove office-seeking and office-holding to suit the hungry politicians of the Convention. As the slate now stands, Frank's name isn't even written upon it with a chalk pencil, much less graven with steel.

New York has never been deficient in its roll of "favorite sons." Horatio Seymour has been honored by them, little so frequently that he never hears it now without a smile. John T. Hoffman is another favorite son, but unfortunately for his availability, he has shown the extent of favoritism as anything else, and thus far fate has decided that Mr. Hoffman is young enough to wait awhile. The delegates now here do not talk Hoffman in the least.

The name of the leading Democrat in Western New York is frequently mentioned as a tower of strength, solid, well based, symmetrical, and unimeachable, but no one seriously believes that.

SANFORD E. CHURCH

stands the ghost of a chance for the nomination. It is asserted by his friends that he would carry New York State more readily than Seymour; but while that might be true in a gubernatorial campaign, and while it may be deemed politic to put him at the head of the State ticket, it is folly to believe that any enthusiasm could be aroused in his cause. The idea will die a natural death, will be sought, pondered, and respected, if undoubted; whether it will be followed is another matter.

In regard to the Southern indorsement of

MR. CHASE,

there seems to be a diversity of opinion. General Beauregard is now stopping at the New York Hotel, and it is currently reported that he is decidedly in favor of the nomination of Chase as a mere matter of justice to him. If we are correctly informed, the support awarded Mr. Chase by those who believe in availability alone is so very slendorly founded as to encourage the Chase workers for Mr. Hendricks now more than ever. They argue in favor of Chase, but they do it simply to divert attention from any other available candidate until the time comes to *threaten a split*, and then the little joker uncovered will be the man of strength from Indiana. So far as can be gathered, the strongest Chase support of Mr. Chase is of two kinds: the "available" strength, to be taken from him the moment a more available man is presented, and the "bolting" strength, which, like the support given Governor Fenton at Chicago, is not only ready but eager to be sought and to capitulate.

THE PENDLETON MEN

are disconcerted, they have joined to their idols as Ephraim was to his. They hoped by numbers to overcome prejudice, to controvert facts, to outbid dollars; but they find themselves face to face with prejudice, in the city of bondholders and bond dealers, in the city of cash, and they don't see a way clear to success. "Don't you think Pendleton a gentleman?" "Decidedly, yes." "Isn't he a true Democrat?" "I think so." "Hasn't he more brains than twenty Frank Blairs?" "There's no doubt of it." "Isn't the West wild about him?" "Too much so." "Well, then, why in thunder can't you urge his nomination?" "Simply because he can't be elected." Such a little pithy conversation took place at the close of a long and excited discussion in the Metropolitan ordinary yesterday, between two delegates who had met in the hope of convincing each other. The crowd about them joined in the talk, and made a chorus of the laugh. They went around and about, around and about the subject, over and over again, but always with the same result; the Chase men insisting that all the Pendletonian could say in praise of his candidate, but clinching his argument always with "but he can't be elected."

Generally speaking,

THE ORGANIZATION

of a convention is considered as indicative of the probable policy to be pursued. In the present case the absurdity of such a supposition will be apparent. If Mr. Belmont, Mr. Bair, Mr. Voorhees, Mr. Tilden, Mr. Seymour, or any other man could define either the policy or the action of the Democratic party, he and they would be happy indeed. They are all at sea. Henry C. Murphy is one of the most sagacious men in the party, and it is well known that he has been denounced for a long time, and regards the action of the convention as almost useless. With the tremendous load before them, the Democrats then consult availability, or go to the political devil, and we well know that a great many of the coming delegates would rather go to that individual than go to the jolt out the little of their political creed or personal prejudice.

Postponing, therefore, the certain conflict until the battle-field is reached, they now turn their attention to the detail of organization, regarding it of the least as a matter of individual than general importance. Thus far it seems to be settled that

GEN. ROSECRANS

is to be the temporary Chairman of the Convention, and he is mentioned almost alone in connection with the temporary chairmanship. If the candidate of that body succeeds before the people, the General will be entitled to a custom-house, a revenue berth, or perhaps a foreign appointment.

We believe Horatio Seymour will be presented as the permanent chairman of the Convention. Such is the present determination, and unless something chances between this and the 4th of July, by which Mr. Seymour may be induced to change his mind in relation to the candidacy, he will undoubtedly serve.

THE FIRST FIGHT

will be either on the platform or on the rules of the convention. Probably on the rules. The old two-thirds rule is like the skeleton in the closet to the Pendleton party. They are manufacturing public sentiment against it, and as soon as they can get hold of the delegates they will try to secure votes for its abolishment. Clearly, if they have a majority of the convention, they would repeal the "majority rule," and they may attempt to force it, even if it results in a Charleston bolt and a Baltimore fizzle. Opposed to them and their policy are the money, strength and influence of New York, of the gold men, of the Chase men, of the Hendricks men, of the availability party, and of the Union men who train in the Tammany rank and file. It is reasonable to suppose that the Pendletonians are too good Democrats to desire a "split," but they return by insisting that true democracy respects a majority, and a majority they have.

While this and other important issues occupy the time and attention of the wire-pullers, the more thoughtful leaders of the party labor and groan under the fearful burden of

A PLATFORM.

How can they please the East and the West? How reconcile the opponents and supporters of the suffrage question? How about the bonds, and how about the darky?

In the meantime, the worms steadily eat the leaves off the trees, the hot June sun beams on the muck of the streets, cholera morbus and diarrhœa are prevalent, and the ailanthus blossoms are preparing to odorize the air. Take it all in all, we are likely to have a warm, if not refreshing season, between this and the 7th of July.

IV.

SENSIBLE.

From the National Intelligencer.

We see it suggested that an attempt will be made to introduce the ballot for the choice of a candidate at the New York Conservative Convention. We are constrained to regard this as a fanciful suggestion. The only good argument for the ballot is that it protects men from personal responsibility against the oppressions of the powerful and the rich. Such an argument has no application to legislative bodies or conventions. Constituents have a right to know how their representatives vote, and we can imagine nothing that would occasion more serious dissatisfaction than any change of the time-honored mode of eliciting the sense of the Convention. Even the present unwieldy House of Representatives does not venture to abrogate the rule by which one-fifth of those present may demand the yeas and nays. Even the Chicago Convention, degraded as that body was, was not allowed to avoid the preference of each member individually. We have no idea the New York Convention will fall below these examples. Let us adhere to the ancient landmarks.

V.

WHAT HORACE GREELEY SAYS.

From the Tribune of Monday.

Our city is already enlivened by the presence of "Democrats and stagers" in politics, who form the advance-guard (light skirmishers) of the grand gathering of next Saturday to nominate the Presidential ticket to be beaten by Grant and Colfax next November. Some are sent here to secure quarters for their respective delegations; others are prospecting for the candidates they respectively favor. Though the convention is entitled Democratic (after the similitude of Bottom's dream), all the defunct parties will be represented therein—ancient Whigs or Know-Nothings who were rebel or worse perhaps in the late war, being more at home on the present Democratic platform than devotees of Jefferson and Madison; while the bitterest anti-Grant men are the handful of renegades from the Republican party. We presume they will hardly be able to agree on a ticket and adjourn before Tuesday week.

The Chase movement has developed new strength here within the last few days, and many of the cooler heads incline to support the Chief Justice and get out of the copperhead rut; but we still think Chase's name, after being used to kill Pendleton's prospects, will be dropped and that a third candidate, probably Hendricks, possibly Hancock—will be brought forward with success. A clique of our New York wire-workers are laying pipe for Seymour; but he no purpose. If any Eastern man should be nominated, it is more likely to be Gov. English, of Connecticut. All is guess work as yet: but we consider Hendricks against the field about an even chance.

Gov. Seymour's late speech was not designed to help Pendleton, nor will it.

The Chase movement—which at one time promised success—has been blasted by the breath of the Southern Bourbons. The unchanged rebels, whether called Whigs or Democrats ten years ago, are determined on fighting one more battle for that "White Man's Government" which they inaugurated at Montgomery seven years ago, and which they are still bent on inaugurating, whether in the Union or out of it.

VI.

HOTEL GOSSIP.

From the New York Tribune of Monday.

Notwithstanding the near approach of the day when the Democratic National Convention will commence its labors in this city, the subjects that may engage the attention of the convention excite but little discussion. This apathy, so apparent, may be ascribed to the absence of delegates, as only a very few have registered their names on the books of the hotels; or, if they have arrived, they prefer to remain incognito, to escape being public, and to make their presence known only to those who have a personal, pecuniary, and political interest in the course which they may adopt after the convention has commenced its deliberations. Mr. Seale has arrived from Georgia, and is stopping at the Southern Hotel. Last evening he engaged in a lengthy conversation in the public parlor with a gentleman of this city. The conversation, however, was mainly of a social nature, and politics, or at any rate, the Presidency as a specialty, was only alluded to in general terms. If the Southron expressed an opinion at all, according to report, it was that the Democracy of Georgia will abide by the decision of the National Convention, accept willingly whoever may be nominated, whether it be Chase, or Pendleton, or Seymour, or Hancock, or Hendricks, or Davis, (Garrett or Jeff.), or Hoffman, or any other of the many mentioned or to be mentioned, and this includes Mr. Welles, the grandfather of the American Navy. At the Fifth-ave. Hotel, the bar-room (it was Sunday night) was almost deserted. Occasionally a thirsty individual would approach the marble slab technically termed the bar and partake of a draft of cooling water contained in a pitcher which rested on the same slab. Very few of the few chairs in this portion of the hotel were occupied. The reading-room had a full complement of searchers for the printed news, but the politicians here concerned themselves but little about the probable business of the Democratic Convention or its conclusions. In front of the entrance groups of men, some of them rather youthful, were gathered; but it is quite reasonable to infer that the pleasant breeze circulating outside of the building had kept the assembling of the politicians men there than the effect of the bar being closed behind, or the crowds of fashionably-attired women, many with and many without escorts, that continued to pass and repass the Fifth Avenue and the adjacent hotels until after 11 o'clock. Several of these men gave a brief time to the consideration of the Convention. The remarks were mostly in derogation of Grant, and expressive of confidence that the nominee of the Democracy will be successful at the polls next November. These remarks, however, were only born of the hope that such a calamity should befall the country; it was the wish of the speakers that the first soldier of the Union should be defeated by one who, if not himself a sympathizer with the rebellion and its objects, was at least a civilian of a man who desired the destruction of the nation. At the Metropolitan rooms have been engaged for delegates from the 1st of July. At the St. Nicholas none of the expected gentlemen have yet arrived. To-day and to-morrow the principal members of the delegations are expected, and by Wednesday evening the great majority will be in the city, after which convening and caucusing will be the order until the Convention assembles on Saturday, and adjourns, as many expect, on Tuesday following.

VII.

VERY "MINOR TOPICS."

From the New York Times.

1.

Although the day for the meeting of the Democratic Convention is at hand, the party are no better off than ever for a candidate. The opposition to Chase has been too wide-spread and bitter to permit his nomination. The opposition of the Eastern Democratic leaders to Pendleton cannot be overcome except by the muscular pressure of the West. Hancock seems to have lost all his advocates. Andy Johnson has none. It is felt that Seymour would prove a failure. Frank Blair has been trying to push himself, but nobody gives him any assistance—not even his brother. And of the host of other candidates who have been named, none of them have sufficient strength or popularity to promise a successful race against Grant. We suspected Caleb Cushing the other day, but they do not take to him kindly. We can give them no further advice, unless it be to think kindly of Gen. McClellan.

2.

We have very often expressed our anxiety that both political parties should agree on taking high and honorable ground on the question of the national credit. It is not a matter on which we desire to see either party assume a position that would damage the country in the eyes of the world, and Mammon is at all its material and moral interests. The Republican platform is sound and satisfactory on this point; and the leaders of the party throughout the country are strengthening it by their arguments and speeches. It is gratifying to see that the Albany *Argus* is arguing behalf of the Democrats for a financial policy that will be conservative of the national credit, honor, and good faith, and we observe with pleasure that other of the Democratic journals in this State have taken the same ground. Even Governor Seymour's late speech, with all its malodrollness of statement and vindictiveness of feeling, deserves to be commended for showing the Democrats that the maintenance of the national faith is not only necessary, but will be cheap and easy. We hope to find the Democratic Convention possessed of sufficient character and courage to take creditable ground on the subject.

VIII.

CONGRESSIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Congressional Democratic Executive Committee have secured parlor No. 2, Hoffman House, near the Fifth Avenue Hotel, as headquarters of the committee in New York during the National Convention in that city. The following named gentlemen compose the committee:

Hon. J. R. Doolittle, U. S. Senator, Wisconsin.

Hon. C. R. Buckalew, U. S. Senator, Pennsylvania.

Hon. Samuel J. Randall, M. C., Pennsylvania.

Hon. James M. Humphrey, M. C., New York.

Hon. Wm. H. Barnum, M. C., Connecticut.

Hon. Lewis W. Ross, M. C., Illinois.

Hon. Lyman S. Trimble, M. C., Kentucky.

Jonah D. Hoover, Esq., Washington City.

Charles Mason, Esq.

Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr.

Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Chairman.

Hon. Wm. H. Barnum, Treasurer.

Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Secretary.

IX.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

There was a meeting of the Executive Committee of the soldiers and sailors at room 125 Astor House, on Saturday morning. Gen. H. A. Barnum, of New York, was Chairman; N. P. Chipman, of the District of Columbia, Secretary, and W. A. Shortt, of Washington, Assistant Secretary. Delegates were present from the States of Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Arkansas, and Indiana. Directions were given to the Secretaries to correspond with the members of the National Executive Committee in each State, and request a list of names for State Central Committees, to consist of not more than the number of representatives in Congress and four at large. J. P. Smith was added to the list of secretaries, and can be addressed at Washington city. The organization is to be known as "The Boys in Blue," and the members are to wear appropriate badges.

TAMMANY HALL.

So much for the situation at large in the city of New York. Now for the immediate scene of the great commotion, the new Tammany. It is described by the *Commonwealth*, an evening paper recently established. The building says the *Commonwealth*, is, in its outward appearance, unique and imposing. The architect cannot be accused of imitating any other structure in the city. He has produced an edifice which, if it cannot be called a beautiful one, is emphatic, is thoroughly adapted to its intended purpose. It cannot be mistaken for a church, nor for a theater, nor for an educational institution, nor for a bank. It would be inappropriate to any other use than that for which it was built; and this may be considered as high praise.

THE FRONT.

A high facade of brick, faced and corrugated with white marble, overlooks the street, frowns upon the Church of the Redemption, and the row of brown stone boarding-houses directly opposite, and in its proportions belittles quite dwarfs the Academy of Music adjoining. The highest story is adorned with a parapet of marble, in the center of which rises a high arched tablet, which provides for a secure retreat for a colossal aborigine, to which device St. Tammany seems particularly attached. This huge Indian is a slim elegant specimen, though not orthographically correct—painted white. The Sachems prudently avoided the expense of a bronze statue, and the Way Business have appeared to believe advantage that its substitute against the white marble back-ground of the niche. This Indian, in view of the coming nomination and election of Grant, is a very difficult to devise the subject of this balcony and canopy, which somewhat resemble a throne. Perhaps, the successful candidate at the convention is expected to succeed to this triumphant seat, and bashless the assembled Democrats, like the Pope of Rome from the balcony of St. Peter's, will proclaim whatever be intended use of this extraordinary feature of the hall, it certainly is a superb ornament to the room. The hall is admirably lighted, for it extends across the entire building, and there are seven large windows on each side—six on Fourteenth street, and six on the rear. The ornamentation, upholstering, and frescoing show well by daylight, and for all sorts of day entertainment—commencements, anniversaries and the like—the new hall is without a peer in the city. Our theaters are in the daytime dark, dreary dungeons, and Niblo's at the late commencement of the New York University—but Tammany Hall is as cheerful, brilliant, and attractive in the daytime as any place of resort are in the evening. For public *speaking* it has the vast advantage that every person in the auditorium is comparatively near the speaker, while for balls its floor offers a very attractive field of operations, and the dressing-rooms are specially commodious. The hall is advertised to be ready for sale day as we had yesterday. The depot was crowded with an enthusiastic company, who expressed but one regret, that they were not going to New York with the cars. We went through the entire train, and all its arrangements reflect the highest credit upon the men who had charge of its supervision. There was nothing lacking any place.

We heard a number of citizens remark that it was a precursor of the best Democratic success that is going to come this fall.

The progress of the club from here to New York will be noticed in our special telegrams. Circumstances which may well be proud of the "Escort." We can do nothing more than wish it a pleasant trip to Gotham.

XII.

LATEST REPORTS.

Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.

NEW YORK, June 30.

Several *avant courriers* of the Pendleton escort have arrived, and promise a grand demonstration when the full party comes.

The Pendleton men talk earnestly, and claim to be confident, though several acknowledge that the case is doubtful.

Chase stock has advanced about ten per cent. since yesterday, in consequence of the friendliness of New England and some of the Southern delegations.

Hancock men are less sure of Southern delegations than they were yesterday, but have not lost confidence in the result.

At the soldiers' and sailors' headquarters, in Moffat Mansion, pamphlets eulogizing the life and services of Gen. Hancock are being circulated under the lead of Thimble, of Kentucky. The managers of the soldiers' organization repent to-day the determination to repudiate Pendleton and go to the opposition if he is nominated. They prefer Hancock, but would support Chase, Hendricks, or Seymour if nominated. Some War Democrats are urging Granger, Steadman, and other friends of Hancock not to push the latter on the first ballot, but wait till the others have shown their strength. Hancock's friends are inclined to push at the start, while the shrewder politicians wait for developments.

Pendleton's friends oppose Chase and Hendricks, in the event of Pendleton's overthrow, and show a preference for an Eastern man, as they wish to preserve the succession for 1872. Some Pendleton Democrats are pledged to Hancock and some to Seymour after their favorite is overthrown. Probably Hancock has more Pendletonians than Seymour.

The Pacific delegation is more favorable to Hancock or Chase than yesterday. Oregon sticks to Pendleton for the first ballot, and will use discretion afterward.

The friends of Hendricks are endeavoring to make terms with the Pendletonians, but unsuccessfully.

Governor English is working for the second place on the ticket, if a Western man has the first nomination. His friends ask a complimentary vote, at all events, and California asks the same for Judge Field. So many candidates are seeking compliments that some propose abolishing them altogether, or making one ballot entirely complimentary.

Tennessee, and possibly Georgia, will, doubtless, vote once for Andrew Johnson, but are not pledged for subsequent action.

Hancock and Chase appear neck and neck to-night, Hendricks, Pendleton, and Seymour in the second rank, and a large compliment-seeking party in the rear.


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($6,000 IN GOLD).

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARREL, & SHERMAN,

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R. R. R.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR HOME PURPOSES.

TAKEN INTERNALLY—Half a teaspoonful diluted in water, is a pleasant drink—stimulating and strengthening.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY—When there is pain or inflammation, affords instant ease.

STOPS PAIN quicker than morphine, chloroform, opium, or any other anodyne known to the world.

IF SUDDENLY SEIZED with pain, one teaspoonful in a glass of water, will, in a few minutes, remove all uneasiness.

PERSONS SUBJECT to apoplexy, heart-disease, headaches, sudden faintings, should keep the Relief near them; a teaspoonful in water, will, in three minutes, remove all difficulty.

R

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Cards inserted in this column at $1 per line per month.

ANDERSON & CO. THOS., Auction & Commission Merchants, 356 Main, bet. 5th and 6th.

BRADSHAW, VODGES, & CO., Architects and Builders, 146 Main, N. E. Bullitt.

DORN, BARKHOUSE, & CO., Gen'l Commission & Forwarding Merchants, 357 Main.

FAULDS D. P., Musical Instruments and Publisher of Music, 79 Main, bet. 2d and 3d.

GRAY & BENRY, Druggist, retail, northeast corner of Third and Green sts.

HEGAN BROTHERS, Wall Paper, Window Shades, &c. 138 Main, bet. 4th and 5th.

KENDRICK WM., Jeweler and Watchmaker, Third, bet. Main and Market sts.

KENNEDY BEN. D., General Insurance Agt. Main, bet. 4th and 5th sts.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, M. Kean & Co., proprietors, Main, bet. 6th and 7th sts.

McKNIGHT W. H., Carpets, Wholesale and Retail, 375 Main, bet. 8th and 9th sts.

MULDOON, BULLETT, & CO., Steam Marble Works, Green st., bet. 3d and 4th

NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN, & CO., Wholesale Grocers & Com. Merchants, 6 Wall st.

NEW STEAM STONE SAW MILL, Haley & Crittenden, near Nashville Depot.

NEW YORK STORE, S. Barker & Co., Dry Goods, 6th st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

PORTER, FAIRFAX, & CO., Cotton and Commission Merchants, 93 West Main st.

PYNE & CREIGHTON, Dealers in Stoves and Grates, 4th, bet. Main and Market.

RAYMOND & CO., Dealers in Medicine and Perfumery, 4th, bet. Main and Market.

ROBINSON & CO., S. A., Wholesale Drugs, 188 West Main st., bet. 5th and 6th.

ROGERS & SON, MRS. A. G., House Furnishing Goods, 77 4th, bet. Main & Walnut

SCHROEDER & SONS, J. H., Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Main, bet. 4th and 5th.

THOMAS & CO. W., General Commission Merchants, 41 West Main st.

WILDER & CO., EDWARD, Wholesale Druggists, Main bet. 4th and 5th.

WATSON & CO., DAN. A., Gilding Whitewash, 195 Centre, near Market.



# Louisville Journal.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 3 A. M.


# THE CITY.

### Personal.

Alf. Pirtle, special agent of the Hartford Life Insurance Company, at Kansas City, Mo., is on a flying visit to this city—the home of his boyhood and manhood.

### Children's Matinee.

It should be remembered that the little girl vocalists, under the teachership of Professors Whipple and Price, give a matinee at Masonic Temple this afternoon.

### Crowded Out.

Several well-written and interesting communications about our railroad interests, and particularly about the proposed railway connection, are crowded out of this issue of the JOURNAL by a press of news. They will appear hereafter.

### The Express Sale.

Our young friend Pope "knocked down" the three hundred unclaimed Express packages yesterday to a large and lively-bidding audience. It is difficult to determine whether more of the packages or more of the bidders were sold.

### Base-ball To-day.

The match game of base-ball between the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, and the Louisville Club takes place at Cedar Hill Park this afternoon. It will be a contest of giants, well worth seeing, and the grounds are almost certain to be densely thronged.

### Superintendent Y. M. C. A.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Y. M. C. A., last evening, Mr. Granville W. Lyons was elected Superintendent of the rooms of the Association, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Ewing. Mr. Lyons is in every way qualified to fill the important office to which he has been elected.

### Postscript.

We are requested by several of the near neighbors of the Kentucky Club to say that a paragraph, furnished by one of our reporters in yesterday's issue of the JOURNAL, is quite wide of the mark, and that the Club is considered an acquisition, and not a "nuisance." The paragraph in question was inadvertent, accidentally missed the usual supervision, and is extremely regretted by us.

### Brisk Business.

In making a call at the Louisville and Nashville railroad depot yesterday, we found "all hands," from Col. Fink, the General Superintendent, down to the roustabouts, "up to their very eyes in business." They are "moving things" with an Archimedean lever, as usus', only with a little heavier pressure. This monster railway is in a higher tide of prosperity than ever before at this generally inactive period of the year. In both freight and passengers the traffic of the road is immense.

### Police Meeting.

The members of the old police force held a meeting yesterday to consider the propriety of remaining on duty. What conclusion they arrived at we did not learn, but presume they decided to carry the mace yet a while longer. Pending the forty days' grace in which to file grounds for a rehearing of the case in the Court of Appeals, the situation of the old police gets no better fast. We hops they will come out all right—that is, get their pay for the time they have served since their last payment.

### Forrest and His Campaigns.

Mrs. M. A. Carr is in the city, and, as agent of the "Campaigns of Lieutenant-General N. B. Forrest and of Forrest's Cavalry", will call upon our citizens and afford them an opportunity of purchasing one of the most readable books of the day. The work contains over seven hundred pages of reading matter, replete with stirring incidents and adventures born of the soldier-life of this dashing cavalry chieftain and his men, and, besides being handsomely bound, is illustrated throughout with portraits, maps, and battle scenes in the most artistic manner.

### White Institute.

It will be seen from the advertisement that this well-known seminary for young ladies will commence its sixth annual session on Monday, the 8th of September. A thorough English course will be taught, with French, Latin, German, and music as optional studies. The school is now in charge of Miss Anna Brannan, a most competent successor of the lamented Miss Margaret White, whose only legacy to her family and our city was a well-ordered school. We commend Miss Brannan to our citizens as an excellent teacher and worthy of generous support. She is assisted in the institute by Mrs. Barney, who is said to be a highly accomplished woman and very popular with the children.

### New Advertisements.

Louisville and Green River Packet Company advertise meeting of stockholders.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company advertise a dividend of 3 per cent free of government tax.

See advertisement of John and Hugh Auchinloss, agents in New York for J. P. Coats's celebrated thread.

Edward Hilpp gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jno. W. Nichols, bankrupt.

In auction column Sherman P. Whaley advertises real estate, and Hays & McNett a large assortment of furniture.

We direct attention to the advertisement in another column of the JOURNAL, this morning, of White Institute for young ladies.

Mr. S. P. Browder advertises vacation school, and from his well-known reputation as a teacher we doubt not but his school will be crowded.

The attention of the fun-loving is directed to the programme of the 4th at the Fair Grounds in amusement column. The prizes to be awarded are on exhibition at Walker's Exchange.

### Not So Much Confused.

During our stay at the School Board last evening we could hardly avoid "thinking out loud" that "order reigns in Warsaw." On Monday night the proceedings of the Board were the most unparliamentary that we recollect ever to have witnessed in that usually dignified body. Last night all was decorous and high-toned and deferential. This antipodal difference is accounted for in the fact that President Morris did not occupy his chair on Monday night, but sour there last night. His bare presence repressed every attempted breach of order by the over-zealous. In fact, President Morris was in an extra-felicitous frame of mind, superinduced by a *little* incident that happened at his house on the previous night, which kept him away from the Board, and by which the public schools, "whereof he is a well-deserving pillar," will after a while gain a pupil of the feminine gender. May it live to be as bright a star in the educational firmament of its generation as its father has been and is in his own.

## The Railroad Bridge.

**Increase of the Main Span to Four Hundred Feet—Large Rooms for the Completion of the Masonry this Year.**

So obviously important is the early completion of the great railroad bridge across the Falls that the company are adopting every means to achieve that desideratum. In view of the clamor from steamboatmen against the width of the span over the Indiana chute, as at first contemplated, the company have decided to make it four hundred instead of three hundred and seventy feet. All parties interested now agree that this will be amply wide for this locality, and that a span of greater width would be entirely unnecessary. Some days since a resolution was introduced in Congress to establish the width of all river bridge spans at five hundred feet. The passage of such a law would be a great misfortune and grossly unjust to many localities. For example, during the summer the navigable channel at this point does not exceed fifty feet in width, and for the balance of the year probably not more than one hundred and fifty feet. Hence there is no necessity whatever for a bridge span of more than four hundred feet, while at Cincinnati and some other localities, where navigation is kept up on a large scale the year round, more room is demanded. It is moreover susceptible of demonstration that three hundred feet span across the Indiana chute would answer all the purposes of navigation. This is not only the opinion of our leading civil engineers, pilots, and other scientific men, but was the judgment of Congress itself, as reflected in the special act chartering the Ohio River Bridge Company. In adopting their bridge under this act, the company, in order to allay discontent, extended the main span seventy feet beyond the limit expressed in the charter. And now they propose to make it four hundred feet. Before acting decisively upon this question, Congress should place itself in possession of *all* the facts. Already, we observe, the War Department has been ordered to send out a competent engineer to inspect the several bridge localities. This is a step in the right direction, but it is not sufficient to meet the case. We should like to see Congress follow the good suggestion advanced by one of our most gifted and prominent engineers, *i. e.*, to appoint a commission of steamboatmen, engineers, persons identified with our land and river commerce, to investigate and decide this subject, which is one of great moment to the whole country. Such a commission would adjudicate the matter impartially and acceptably.

The Bridge Company have agreed to pay a bonus of seventy-five thousand dollars for the completion of the stonework of the structure this year. This offer has been accepted by the contractors for the masonry, and we believe they will finish the work. In that event, the bridge will be ready for use early next spring.

## An Insane Lover.

**He Commits Suicide Because His Passion is Unrequited—A Resolve of Many Years' Standing Executed at Last.**

Coroner Moore was called upon yesterday morning to hold an inquest upon the body of a young man named Thomas Lyons, who died at his place of residence, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh, at twelve o'clock Tuesday night, from the effects of a self-administered dose of strychnine. The deceased had been in the employ of Mr. Parks, who has a tobacco factory on Rowan street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, and had the reputation of being a sober, industrious, and clever young man. It appears from the evidence before the Coroner that Lyons loved, not wisely but too well, a very estimable lady, whose name we are requested to suppress. She did not require his love, and he took it deeply to heart, and in a reckless moment swallowed a quantity of poison, which proved fatal in a few hours. This love affair is thought to have been only a secondary cause of the desperate act. It is alleged that Lyons was afflicted with occasional fits of insanity, and within the past five years had frequently threatened to take his life. He made the attempt only some three weeks ago, by leaping into the canal at the foot of Ninth street. Our readers will recollect that we mentioned the circumstance, and his fortunate rescue, at the time. He then declared that he would accomplish his destruction. He has kept his word.

Before expiring, Lyons told his friends that he had taken poison, but all efforts to eject it from his stomach failed. He has but one relative (his father) in this city, we understand, but a large number of warmly-attached friends mourn his premature taking-off. Upon his person, after death, the subjoined notes of explanation were found:

LOUISVILLE, June 30, 1868.

MY DEAR ——: I'm going to bid you good-bye. I am going to kill myself to-night. I love you, and no other; but I see that you have no love for me. So I think I will kill myself first. I see you have taken away from me. When I am gone take my rival. I hope that you will be happy with him. I was true to you. What I say I mean. Good-bye, my dear ——.

Yours truly until death,
THOMAS W. LYONS,
Louisville, Ky.

To Pat. Burke and John Kennedy.

Another copy of the first note was also found, but it was much the same in wording. The result of the inquest was as follows:

INQUEST NO. 177—Held at No. 412 Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh, in the city of Louisville, the 1st of July, 1868, upon the body of Thomas Lyons, aged 22 years. Verdict of the jury: Came to his death about 12 o'clock A. M. July 1st, 1868, from an overdose of strychnine, administered by himself while laboring under a state of insanity, to which he had been subject for many years.

DICK MOORE, C. J. C.

### Amusements.

THE GRAND DUCHESS

Was given again last night, and seemed to be in a fair way to keep possession of the boards for another week. It is to be regretted, however, that the theater is not more liberally patronized than it is. Nothing is so disheartening to a good artist as the absence of encouragement from the public. Let every one, then, go and see Miss Chapman, who belongs to a family distinguished in the annals of the drama, and is a native actress of Louisville, and quite a charming one, and sings as prettily as she looks. She bids fair to be a worthy superior of those of her family who have preceded her.

Fiske is always good in anything he attempts, and is especially so as the victorious Baum.

THE JUVENILE CONCERT

given by the pupils of Mr. H. G. S. Whipple, for the benefit of the Ladies' Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home Society, went off admirably last night, a large and appreciative audience having assembled to enjoy the excellent selection. Among the choice morceaux sung, the "Herdsman's Song," "Daisies in Heaven," and "Little Kittens," were among the best. The appearance of the stage was rendered beautiful, the hundreds of gayly dressed children having been tastefully arranged in tiers on the stage, which presented the appearance of a bouquet of flowers. The gentlemen in charge deserve great credit for the success of this very pleasant affair.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A dearth of amusement has been Louisville's wail for some weeks past; but last night no such growl could have been reasonably made. All the places of amusement were open, and among them the Academy of Music. There Mons. Zanfretta commanded the admiration of a large audience by his wonderful gymnastic feats. Mdlle. Rosanna Zanfretta, in her customary roles, charmed the spectators, and the Misses Lizzie and Katie Mayling were heartily cheered in their beautiful terpsichorean divertisements and mellifluous vocalizations.

### Base-ball.

The Falls City Base-ball Club, which is composed of worthy young men of this city, have accepted a challenge to play a match game on the Fourth with the Carrollton Club, of Carrollton, Ky. They will start for the field of action to-morrow on the steamer Gen. Buell. The club has recently added to their nine some accomplished players, which, if it does not render them invincible, makes them hard to beat. We wish them a pleasant excursion, and invoke them to come back "with their shield or on it."

## Our Schools.

**Pernicious Effects of the One-session per Day System.**

During the warm season, if not throughout the entire year, we deem it preferable to have two day sessions in our public schools rather than one. When there is but one session each day, it extends from 8½ o'clock in the forenoon until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Although, between these hours, there is an intermission of forty-five minutes, the session is too long, and the intermission too short, to be of any advantage to the pupils. When we have two sessions per day, the pupils enter school in the morning at 9 o'clock and are dismissed at noon. The afternoon session commences at 2 o'clock and terminates at half-past 4 o'clock.

Our reasons in favor of two sessions per day are as follows: Among the middling and poorer classes (those who depend upon manual labor for a living) it becomes necessary that the head of the family should have an early breakfast. When he comes home to his dinner, it must be at the hour of noon. These two meals must be provided for him at such hours as will accommodate his work. If the children are confined to a single school session per day, they must either carry their dinners with them, to be eaten during recess, or go without dinner till after 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

If they carry their dinners with them to school, the preparation of those dinners gives extra work to the wife, and the midday meal is unsatisfactory to the parents when the children are absent from the table. If they attend school without refreshments they become almost famished with hunger before 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and then a special dinner must be provided for them. It must be remembered that as the head of the family commences his labors early in the morning, he must have his breakfast as early as 6 o'clock. The children are expected to take their matutinal meal with their parents. It is preposterous to expect them to go without further refreshments until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A protracted fast of eight hours will not answer for children who are growing. It is inconvenient for adults; how much more so must it be for children?

With one session per day, the time of the teachers is almost wholly devoted to the hearing of recitations. Very little, if any, time is left for practical direction as to study. When we have two sessions the time of the teachers can be divided between the hearing of recitations and the instruction of the pupils. Both of these offices are important. Either being neglected the school must fall into the rear. Moreover, when the mind of a child has been kept in a state of tension during three hours, relaxation becomes indispensable. We may be told that the recess in the one-session system furnishes the needful relaxation. Not so. There is a cessation from study, it is true, but the scholars are still in or about the schoolroom. To get the proper relaxation they should go home, where other scenes, other associations would temporarily divert their minds from their school-room and its tasks.

With two sessions per day the pupils could take their meals with their parents—say at 6 A. M., 12 M., and 6 P. M. These are the hours at which the working class generally take their meals. And the time between these meals is not long enough to require that the children should have any additional refreshments during the day. Any one can perceive how much trouble will be saved to the wife, who is usually a hard-working woman, by a strict observance of all her household with these hours for their daily meals. And the children, by coming to their dinner at noon, will have a real recreation from the exhaustive labors of the school-room.

We may be told that some of our people do not dine until three, four, or five o'clock in the afternoon, and that consequently the children of such parents can partake of dinner with the family when a single session of the day shall have ended—say at 2 o'clock P. M. True, but their children must be provided with refreshments to eat during the recess of a single session, and we have shown that such apologies for meals, while causing some trouble to the wealthy, are very onerous upon the poorer classes. Refreshments at school, partaken of between a completed task and one to be immediately undertaken, are anything but favorable to digestion, and when persisted in they develop the sallow countenances and sunken eyes which disfigure too many of our youth. Learning acquired at the expense of health is too dearly bought. A sound mind in a sound body is the desideratum to be attained, and if we fail in this the training of our children in the common schools may inflict an injury upon their physical systems for which they can obtain no mental recompense.

### University of Louisville.

We learn that in the reorganization of the medical faculty of the University the names of Drs. Powell, Rogers, and D. W. Yandell have not been included. This is very much to be regretted. These have long been names of strength to the University. Among our many eminent practitioners of medicine, none are more distinguished for professional learning and skill than these gentlemen who have so unexpectedly retired. They are teachers widely and most favorably known, and never more capable of teaching acceptably than they are to-day. Dr. Yandell is yet a young man, and his connection with the school has been regarded as of especial value on account of his wide reputation in the South as a surgeon and physician, acquired through his service in the Southern armies. We have heard another regret expressed by the friends of the University, namely: That a young physician of the city, who is developing an extraordinary talent for teaching, has not been embraced in the new organization. We refer to Dr. Edward Palmer, a son of the late Prof. Palmer, whose eloquence no one can forget who ever heard him speak. The son is considered by competent judges quite the equal of his father in native eloquence, and he has an energy, zeal, and industry which are sure, in a very short time, to carry him into the front ranks of his profession. He has been devoting himself for a number of years to the study of physiology, and has been teaching it for a year past with brilliant success. We have heard his pupils speak in the most enthusiastic terms of his captivating powers as a lecturer. It will surprise us if Dr. Palmer is not soon called to some of the medical schools in our neighborhood which are competing for prominence with the University.

Dr. John Thruston and Dr. L. P. Yandell, Jr., have been elected to two of the chairs made vacant by the resignation of Drs. Powell, Rogers, and Yandell. Dr. Thruston is known to our citizens as one of the most learned and skilful physicians in the community, and we are assured that his ability as a teacher is equal to his attainments. The trustees have done well in electing him. Of Dr. L. P. Yandell, Jr., we need not speak to our readers. Through his European correspondence in the JOURNAL, they know, admire, and love him. He is one of the strongest and most brilliant writers of the time; and his friends believe that he will lecture as well as he writes. We have no doubt of it.

## St. Xavier's Institute.

**Interesting Exercises—Large Crowd in Attendance.**

The St. Louis Hall was crowded last evening to its uttermost corner by a large audience attracted thither to witness the exhibition given by the pupils of St. Xavier's Institute. The exercises were more than ordinarily interesting, in that they differed to a great extent from all that have preceded it, and consisted in the rendition of dramas, one of four and the other of three acts, and of declamations, choruses, &c. "Sebastian, or the Roman Martyr," was produced in a style as regards costumes that would do honor to many of our public places of amusement, while the young men and boys were exceedingly "well up" in their parts, and fully merited the hearty "bravos" and applause that were awarded them. The "Departure for California" was equally as well performed and "put upon the stage." The declamations were delivered with a manly self-possession that rendered them a very entertaining feature of the evening. The choruses (for there were several) were finely executed and very enjoyable.

With the single exception of the oppressive heat, there was nothing to mar the pleasure of the evening, and teachers and scholars may well feel proud of each other, inasmuch as they acquitted themselves in their respective roles most creditably.

## Educational Matters.

**Adjourned Meeting of the School Board—Removal of the Second District Grammar School—Lively Discussion.**

Pursuant to adjournment, the Board of School Trustees met in their new hall at eight o'clock last evening—Mr. President Morris, Secretary McPherson, and thirteen members present.

The journal of the last regular and called meetings was read and approved.

THE RULES.

Mr. President Morris said he thought it necessary to call particular attention to the rules adopted for the government of the deliberations of this Board. He would insist upon a compliance with these rules, and would rigidly enforce the one limiting the time for speaking until it should be amended or repealed.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Dr. Robinson's resolution to strike out Fifth and York and insert Center and Walnut as the location for the grammar school in the second district was taken up.

Dr. O'Reilly asked, if the resolution passed, whether grammar exclusively would be taught in the new building. The President gave a negative opinion.

Mr. Gilbert moved to amend the resolution by inserting "first and second grades."

Dr. Robinson said the removal would not change the character of the school at all. Under the amendment none but the first and second grades could be taught in the new building, when it was the desire to have all the grades placed therein. There is plenty of room in the new building for the uses thus contemplated and desired.

On motion the amendment was laid on the table.

A motion to lay the original resolution on the table was lost.

Dr. O'Reilly offered, as a substitute, the following:

*Resolved*, That the second grammar school be removed from Fifth and York to Center and Walnut, and that the first three grammar grades of the district, and the intermediate and primary grades of the Ward be taught there.

The question of removal and use of the school was discussed at considerable length by Dr. O'Reilly, Mr. Carpenter, Dr. Robinson, and Mr. Elliott.

The previous question was put and negatived.

Mr. Baird then addressed the Board against the proposition to convert the new house into a grammar school exclusively.

Mr. Camp advocated the use of the building for grammar school purposes, saying that such was the well-known design of the Board of Trustees in erecting the house. He said the intention of gentlemen "on the other side" was to abolish the grammar school system. They advocate the idea of making all the schools grammar schools, but the self-evident tendency of this effort was to do away with the grammar system entirely. This plan had been ignored by all the cities that have common schools. We have tested the graded system and it has proven satisfactory.

Mr. Reid called for a reading of the boundary of the second grammar district, from which it appeared that the new building did not come within the defined limits of that district, and that pupils in the intermediate and primary departments living within two hundred yards of the new building would not be permitted to enter the school if the change was made.

Dr. Robinson stated that it was the intention of the Board to locate a central grammar school in the new building. It was not contemplated to alter the boundary of the second grammar district, but simply to change "Fifth and York" to "Center and Walnut," after the second grammar school.

The previous question was again put and lost.

Dr. O'Reilly's amendment was then called up. Dr. Robinson moved to strike out the word "primary." Upon this the ayes and noes were demanded with the following result: Ayes—President Morris, Messrs. Bradley, Camp, Carpenter, Duvall, Kirklighter, McCulloch, McDonald, Robinson, Rogers, and Scott, 11. Noes—Messrs. Baird, Elliott, Lucas, Murray, O'Reilly, Pfeiffer, and Reid, 8.

Pending the question upon the passage of the amended amendment, President Morris took the floor (Vice President Lucas in the chair) and spoke earnestly against the spirit of jealousy that seemed to actuate the members in their discussion of the proposed removal. He counseled harmony, and said the conversion of the new building into a central grammar school would subserve the interest of all the Wards alike. The common good should outweigh all sectional considerations. The question at the foundation of the whole thing is whether there shall be four grammar schools or a grammar school in every Ward.

Dr. O'Reilly said he was in favor of making this a grammar school, but he was opposed to the children of his Ward having to go out of that Ward to enjoy school privileges.

The substitute, as amended, was lost by the following vote: Ayes—President Morris, Messrs. Camp, Carpenter, Duvall, Kirklighter, McCulloch, McDonald, Reid, Robinson, Rogers, and Scott—11. Nays—Messrs. Baird, Bradley, Elliott, Gilbert, Lucas, Murray, O'Reilly, and Pfeiffer—8.

The original resolution was then put to a vote and also lost, under the two-thirds rule, as follows: Yeas—President Morris, Messrs. Camp, Carpenter, Duvall, Kirklighter, McCulloch, McDonald, Robinson, Rogers, and Scott, 10. Nays—Messrs. Baird, Bradley, Elliott, Gilbert, Lucas, Murray, O'Reilly, Pfeiffer, and Reid, 9.

SCHOOL LAWS.

Mr. Lucas offered a resolution for codifying the school laws for the use of the Board, and asked its reference to the committee on printing, with instructions to print the same. So ordered.

TRANSFER OF PUPILS.

Mr. Reid moved that the vote adopting so much of section 4, Article VII, as requires that "grammar pupils, in order to attend a school in another district, shall obtain the unanimous consent of the Board of Trustees," be reconsidered. Lost by a vote of 9 yeas, to 8 nays.

The Board then adjourned until next Monday evening.

## Examination of Teachers.

**The Number Passed, Conditioned and Unconditioned.**

The examination of applicants for teacherships in the public schools, which commenced on Monday, closed yesterday. Below is a list of those who passed the examinations. They are designated by number only, for good and sufficient reasons. When they shall have been elected by the School Board we will give their names. In addition to this list, the twenty-three young ladies who recently graduated from the Female High School, are applicants for positions as teachers, and will in all probability be accepted.

Nos 1, and 2—Primary conditioned in written and mental arithmetic.
Nos. 7, and 8—Written arithmetic.
No. 9—Primary conditioned.
aNos. 10, and 11—Conditioned written arithmetic and history.
Nos. 14, 15, 16, and 17—Passed.
No. 18—Conditioned geography and written arithmetic.
No. 19—Passed.
No. 20—Conditioned in written arithmetic.
Nos. 21, 22, 23, and 24—Passed.
No. 25—Conditioned in mental arithmetic.
No. 26—Primary conditioned in written arithmetic.
No. 28—Passed.
No. 29—Conditioned in algebra.
Nos. 30, 31, and 32—Passed.
Nos. 33—Conditioned in history.
Nos. 37, and 39—Passed.
No. 40—Conditioned in written arithmetic.
No. 41—Conditioned in geography.
No. 42—Passed.
No. 44—Conditioned in written arithmetic and science and arts.
Nos. 47, 48, 49, and 50—Passed.
No. 52—Conditioned in written arithmetic.
No. 54—Conditioned in mental arithmetic and science and arts.
No. 55—Principal certificate.
No. 56—Conditioned in written arithmetic and geography.
No. 57—Conditioned in written arithmetic, geography, and science and arts.
No. 58—Passed.
No. 61—Conditioned in history.
No. 63—Conditioned in written arithmetic.
Nos. 64, 65, 66, and 67—Passed.
No. 68, and 69—Conditioned in written arithmetic.
Nos. 72, and 74—Passed.
No. 75—Conditioned in grammar and algebra.
Nos. 77, 78, and 79—Passed.
No. 80—Conditioned in arts and sciences.

### Fire.

At about five o'clock yesterday afternoon, the fire alarm struck forty-five, corner of Fifth street and Broadway. After riding nearly half over the city, we reached the corner of Sixth and Broadway, and found the residence of Mr. Perrin, No. 354, on west side of Sixth, between Broadway and York, to be on fire. The fire was extinguished by buckets before any damage was done to the building or furniture. It caught from a defective flue. The rafters and some of the roof were a little charred. The building is owned by Mrs. Merton, and was insured. The damage did not exceed twenty-five dollars.

## The Metropolitan Police.

**Wholesome Manifesto from the Superintendent—Rules of the Board of Commissioners.**

Capt. George C. Shadburn, Superintendent of the new police organization, yesterday addressed the following instructions to the lieutenants under his command. The letter and spirit of this proclamation speak nobly for the head and heart of its author:

*To the Lieutenants of Police:*

GENTLEMEN: Pursuant to an order from the honorable Board of Commissioners of Police to me, I hereby deliver to you a copy of the rules and regulations; a sufficient number of which are given each of you to furnish each and every one of your men with a copy.

You will enjoin it upon your men to see that the rules and regulations are strictly complied with in every sense of the word. The Board holds me accountable for the efficiency of the force, and I hold the Lieutenants for their duty and the good conduct of their men.

You will therefore not let any mistaken idea of clemency govern you in the discharge of your duty. You yourselves will have to bear the blame, if you take upon yourselves to let your men disregard this duty and fail to report them. You will see that your men read the rules and regulations frequently and thereby become conversant with the directions therein contained. The object, as it is understood by the Board, is to make the police of Louisville a respectable body of men; that they will keep themselves clear of all dissipation, or any habits that can be tortured into an appearance of indecency. Charge your men particularly to avoid all boisterous or dissipated company, and that they are not by any means to make associates of persons with whom they are liable to be brought in contact in an official capacity. Bring it before their minds in a clear and perceptible manner, and *impress* it upon them, that the use of intoxicating drinks is very unbecoming a gentleman, and that none but gentlemen are wanted on the force. Also, that they are to be affable and polite to every one when spoken to, and let the community feel that we are their protectors, not their oppressors. Let them understand that any information or complaint from you to this office will be taken cognizance of immediately. Citizens will therefore complain to the Lieutenants, the Lieutenants to this office, and from here the matter will be laid before the Hon. Board, who have pledged me to stand by me in making this force an honor to the city. If there is any one on your list of men, who, after reading these rules and regulations, is of the opinion that he cannot live up to them, let them know at once that their resignation will always be accepted; nay, persuade them to resign, for it will save the Board the trouble of dismissing them, and themselves the disgrace of such dismissal.

You will yourselves, and instruct your men, to offer their assistance to ladies in crossing streets, protect them from carriages and other vehicles, and wherever you may see a lady in trouble assist her all in your power. You will always in the presence of ladies demean yourselves as gentlemen, so that unprotected females may have no hesitation in calling upon you or your men for aid. You will be very careful also to nurse young children, and see that so far as lies in your power they may have all needful assistance.

Hoping gentlemen that your own, and the conduct of your men may never be called into question, and that the people of Louisville may by our united efforts be pleased with our services.

I remain yours respectfully,
GEO. C. SHADBURN,
Superintendent of Police.

### Lines Out of Order.

Yesterday some boys at Bowling Green went swimming in Green river, and in order to have an uninterrupted bath took the railroad telegraph wires and tied them together so as to keep them out of the stream. This had the effect to complicate the flashes of electricity that are transmitted from one station to another, and are so essential to the order of trains, etc. After a thorough investigation the cause of the trouble was ascertained, and communication was restored by separating the strings that had brought the mischief.

### New Music.

D. P. Faulds, Esq., has just issued from his music-publishing house, No. 70 Main street, the following ballads, for copies of which we return many thanks:

"I am Far Away, a Wanderer Now," by W. W. Rossington.

"Through Beautiful Groves We'll Wander," by Webster.

"Like the Chime of Silver Bells," by John Cruft.

"Cold in the Grave," words by Emily Bronte, music by Breidenstein.

"Thou Art Lost to Me," words by G. Linley, music by L. Laveau.

### The Difference.

We yesterday saw a sole-leather trunk for which the owner paid eighty-five dollars in New York city. A better trunk is manufactured and sold here for fifty dollars.

## Court Matters.

**Louisville City Court—Hon. J. Hop Price, Judge Pro Tem.**

John George Johnson, aged eight years, was ordered to be committed to the House of Refuge until twenty-one years old.

Gottfried Bechler took the final oath.

George Fius, stealing property worth over four dollars from Jacob Althers; own bond in $100 to appear to-day.

Mary Meddis, disorderly conduct; discharged.

Wolf Kahn and Abe Sales, conspiring to convict an innocent person of felony; continued until Friday, and held in $200 each.

Mary H. Rowe vs. G. L. Rowe, peace warrant; defendant held in $200 to keep the peace for three months.

Bertha Weil, disorderly conduct; continued until Friday.

Kate Byron, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined $3; fine set aside on payment of costs.

Mary Callaher, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; dismissed at cost of prosecuting witness.

B. O. Warriner, stealing $8 from Robert Smith; held in $200 to answer.

Ordered that John Lyons and George Adams be discharged from the Workhouse.

### United States Courts.

CIRCUIT COURT.

C. J. Boyd vs. Daniel Harper, &c.; replicationto pleas, one demurrer and joinder to examine demurrer to plea and joinder. Exceptions filed to depositions sustained.

Geo. Irwins, assignee, vs. Hutchison & Ronne; jury sworn to try issue joined, and time given counsel to argue the instructions.

Henry McElroy vs. Jesse Erntres; a suit for the recovery of a horse taken during the war; non-suit; judgment for double costs. This case was brought from the State Court to this.

Eliza J. Anderson vs. Asbury Latham: a suit for the recovery of a mule; non-suit. Also a case brought from the State Courts.

Sophia Goodman vs Robert Smith. In our issue of yesterday we gave an account of the case of Sophia Goodman vs. Robert T. Smith, the son of Robert Smith, she having been awarded a judgment of $5 against him, the damages sued for having been $10,000. She also instituted suit vs. Robert Smith, for alleged assault and battery under the Civil Rights bill, for the like sum of $10,000 An issue having been joined, a jury was sworn to try the same, and upon consideration, returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $5 damages and costs. The circumstances of the case are as follows: The plaintiff rented from the defendant a house in which she lives, and not having the necessary spondulix wherewith to liquidate her rental dues, Smith appointed himself both magistrate and constable, issued a writ of forcible detainer, took possession of the premises and forcibly ejected Sophia's cooking apparatus and utensils of household from the same, and made a clean sweep of things generally. Moral redress in such cases is not worth thinking about.

DISTRICT COURT.

United States vs. 8 barrels whisky. Affidavit filed.

Same vs. 4½ barrels whisky. Additional grounds in support of motion for new trial filed.

COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Thomas Hughes was arrested upon a warrant issued under the Civil Rights bill and brought before the Commissioner, for having committed alleged outrages upon negroes, and gave bail for his appearance at the October term of the United States Court, and gave bond in a similar sum to be of good behavior and keep the peace.

BANKRUPTCY.

No petitions filed. No discharges granted.

### The New Brick Machine.

We have examined the new brick machine, of "Sergeant's patent," with pleasure. It promises to be of great usefulness to Louisville. Many machines for the purpose of manufacturing brick have been introduced, and with successful application of but a very few specimens. It has evidently been one of the most difficult of all the modern inventions. The one now before us seems to supply all deficiencies, and any inquirer can satisfy himself by an examination at the Foundry and Hydraulic Machine Works of Julius Barbaroux & Co., in this city, where the machine is in working order. Of course, all machinery must be labor and money saving. That this machine accomplishes, and at the same time makes more perfect brick than those made by hand. Some of its points may be briefly told. The machine is simple in construction, not costly, paying for itself in five or six weeks, not getting out of repair easily, turning off obstructions of rock and other hard substances without injury, makes perfect brick, and is easily understood and managed. Its bricks "hack" better than the hand-made, saving from fifteen to twenty per cent. in this respect alone. In the whole process fully *one hundred per cent* is saved over the cost of the hand-made, which proportion is increased progressively with the number manufactured Full fifty per cent. is saved in the mere turning out. The bricks are not only guaranteed to be as good as hand-made, but prove themselves to be better. The mortar sticks closer; they are more uniform in size; they burn quicker—20,000 or more to the kiln—by 48 hours, thus saving time and fuel. But we advise all in interest to inquire and examine for themselves, of Mr. Barbaroux, who is well known as among our most honorable and useful citizens, and who is *not* an agent of the patentee, and is not a brickmaker, or interested in any of our yards. The machine is at his works. The success of its introduction in Louisville, we are pleased to learn, is guaranteed by its adoption by a sufficient number of our best citizens to insure it.

## RIVER NEWS.

### PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

For New Orleans.....INDIANA.
For Cincinnati.....UNITED STATES.
For Cincinnati.....GEN. BUELL.
For Henderson.....MORNING STAR.
For Madison.....LEONORA NO. 2.
For Kentucky river.....DOVE NO. 2.
For Troy.....J. L. GRAHAM.
For Leavenworth.....RED ROVER.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

America, Cin. Anders n. Cin.
Havana, Evansville. Morning Star, Hend'n.
Clifton, Cin. Shamrock, Cin.
Charmer, Pittsburg.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

America, Cin. Anderson, Cin.
Havana, Cin. Charmer, St. Louis.
Morning Star, Hend'n. Palestine, Portland.
Clifton, Memphis. Shamrock, St. Louis.
Falls City, Green river. Indiana, N. O.

BOATS IN PORT.

City Wharf—Bermuda, Pink Varble, and Tempest.

Portland Wharf—Palestine and Rose Hite.

THE RIVER

was on a stand here yesterday at 6 P. M., with about four feet five inches in the canal. A slight rise from above has checked the fall, but it will undoubtless begin to recede again to-day.

THE WEATHER.

Yesterday was the hottest day since the storm. The thermometer at noon stood 95° in the shade and at dark it marked 96°. Although it was cloudy during part of the day, the hopes of rain have subsided, as the barometer stood at 8 P. M. yesterday 29.50 and rising.

PORT ITEMS.

—Business was scandalously dull yesterday at this port, with the exception of that part of the Portland wharf in the vicinity of the Indiana; there a considerable amount of activity was noticeable.

—The superb steamer Tarascon will leave here to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock for a Fourth-of-July excursion to Mount Vernon, taking passengers the round trip for the low sum of $1. Her affable Captain, Gilmore, has made all the necessary arrangements, including music, &c., for the most hospitable entertainment and the most convivial time generally that can well be imagined.

At Mount Vernon the Tarascon will meet the Quickstep with excursionists from Cairo, Paducah, and other points along the Ohio. Both boats will be lashed together and come to Evansville, giving all an opportunity to enjoy themselves to the fullest extent.

—The gay little steamer Jas. L Graham will be in port to day, and will leave at 4 P. M. for Troy.

—Mr. Seeley, the popular clerk of the Falls City, was engaged yesterday at New Albany defending himself before a court there on a charge of refusing to pay more than packet wharfage at that port. The suit was decided against him, as the wharfmaster there just as good as proved that the Henderson packets are the only packets that come there. This is outrageous, when it is well known to every steamboatman on the Ohio river that the Falls City is a packet, and, more than that, one of the most regular ones. She left to